The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The legal tenders outstanding yesterday amounted to $381,742,237.

—Hon. Rufus King has been elected President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

—The Texas Legislature yesterday elected Gen. B. B. Maxey as United States Senator from that State.

—The sale of condemned Government clothing in Omaha, on Tuesday, realized about eighteen thousand dollars.

—Charles Bradlaugh sailed for England yesterday. He intends to contest the coming election for Parliament for Northampton.

—A board of engineer officers has been constituted to examine into and report upon the James River and Kanawha canal project.

—The Georgia Legislature yesterday, by a vote of 100 to 65, indefinitely postponed a proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention.

—Steel & Johnson, of Council Bluffs, one of the heaviest grocery houses in the West, will move their extensive establishment to Omaha.

—The Cincinnati Board of Trade yesterday passed resolutions protesting against stopping work on the new Government buildings there.

—The Senate yesterday confirmed James W. Daniels, of Minnesota, as Indian Inspector, and Fielding Lowry as Postmaster at Dayton, O.

—A match game of billiards in Omaha on last Tuesday night between Klasner, the champion of Wisconsin, and Wade, of Omaha, was won by the former.

—A Jackson (Miss.) dispatch says McKee is gaining strength for the long term in the United States Senate. He relies upon Democrats and Conservative Republicans.

—Preparations for the approaching carnival in Memphis are being rapidly pushed forward. Costumes are being received from Paris, and are said to be the finest ever imported into this country.

—Mrs. Geo. Tapscott, a granddaughter of General Arthur St. Clair, of Revolution fame, and the last of the St. Clair family, died at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, yesterday. She was sixty years old.

—A joint committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Common Council sent a telegram to Washington last night protesting against the stopping of work on Government buildings.

—The Buffalo Board of Marine Underwrites and agents of railroad freight lines met in that city yesterday afternoon, organized, and adjourned until to-day. Over one hundred delegates were present from all sections of the country.

—The Democratic Convention in Philadelphia yesterday morning declared it inexpedient to make a partisan nomination for Mayor, and recommended the people of Philadelphia to support A. K. McClure as a Citizens' Constitutional candidate.

—The trial of Sprague, the defaulting Brooklyn City Treasurer, came up again yesterday, but was postponed till February 9th on a physician's certificate that he is confined to his bed with disease of the kidneys, which is liable to prove fatal.

—The Buffalo Board of Trade has reaffirmed its policy of 1872 in relation to canals, wanting the Erie and Oswego canals made seventy feet wide and seven feet deep from Buffalo and Oswego to Albany, and complete double locks west of Syracuse.

—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in conjunction with the Pullman Palace Car Co., recently leased the Mammoth Cave property, and will build a branch road from Glasgow junction to a point near the cave. Extensive improvements are also projected.

—At Brantford, Canada, the ice jam in the Grand river last Tuesday night caused the water to rise to an unusual height, inundating houses on the flats, the occupants narrowly escaping by boats and rafts. Considerable damage to property was done.

—Governor and Mrs. Woodson gave a grand reception at the Governor's mansion in Jefferson City, Mo., last night, at which were three St. Louis military companies and a large number of prominent gentlemen and ladies from St. Louis and all parts of the State.

—The endorsement of Col. A. K. McClure by the Philadelphia Democratic Convention is antagonistic to the wishes of a majority of the Democrats, and there will be a bolt. It is understood that the Democrats will hold a meeting on Monday, and probably nominate ex-Mayor Vaux.

—A statement in various newspapers that two steamers per week of the Allan line would after the end of January be dispatched from Portland to Liverpool is erroneous. There is no more outward freight offering in Liverpool than can easily be carried by the weekly mail steamers.

—In the bankruptcy case of Douglass L. White & Co., lumber dealers of New York, Judge Blatchford entered an order that assets amounting to one million and a half dollars will be placed under the control of Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Alfred Wilkinson and George C. Peters, as trustees, for distribution.

—James L. Smith, a detective from New Orleans, having made affidavit that stolen official documents belonging to Louisiana were in the possession of R. H. Marr, counsel for Governor McEnery, procured a search warrant, and assisted by two district officers, visited Marr's residence in Washington, yesterday morning, but failed to find the papers.

—A petition signed by thirty to forty Senators and eighty to one hundred Representatives in Congress is addressed to the Southern Claims Commission, requesting them to make a report additional to the one recently submitted, which would include the thousand claims already adjusted. The purpose is to give Congress an opportunity of acting on these claims during the present session.

—In pursuance of the desire of the late Jessup W. Scott, of Toledo, Ohio, the executors of his estate, with the consent of his widow, have made over to the trustees of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades money and property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the one hundred and sixty acres of land near the city deeded by the deceased to the same institution.

—For some time past efforts have been made by the management of the New York Central, Hudson River and Pennsylvania Railroads to effect, in union with the Erie road, a combination of freight business, especially the cattle and grain traffic, and a uniform scale of prices, thus working upon a common basis, each road receiving its equal share of the profits. No decision has been arrived at as yet.

—Intense excitement has prevailed throughout Denver, Colorado, since the receipt of the news of the removal of Governor Elbert, the Secretary of State and the Surveyor General. There seems to be a bitter opposition to the nomination of McCooke as Governor, and a request to retain Elbert, signed by all but two of the members of the Legislature, was forwarded yesterday to President Grant. The impression prevails among non-politicians that a nomination outside of the party for Governor would meet with less opposition.

—Dr. Pancoast, with several other leading physicians of Philadelphia, will leave for Mount Airy, North Carolina, to-day, to make an examination of the remains of the Siamese Twins. A letter was expected yesterday from Dr. Wm. Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, but it did not come. Now the physicians are going without any advices. Dr. Pancoast is very reticent about the affair, but it is believed that satisfactory arrangements for an autopsy have been completed. The physicians will hardly reach the home of the twins before Saturday morning.

—A letter from the Cheyenne camp, Indian Territory, dated the 9th inst., mentions that a son of Lone Wolf was recently killed while raiding in Texas. This news occasioned much excitement among the Kiowas. Lone Wolf showed his grief by cutting himself frightfully with a knife, killed his horses, and burned his wagon and lodge with all his effects. Some of the Kiowas talk of going to Texas to avenge the death of Lone Wolf's son "when the grass comes." Reports have been received of their having killed a white man between Camp Supply and the Cheyenne agency, burning his body to prevent detection, in the latter part of December. Buffaloes were reported as plentiful and the Indians successful in hunting them.

CRIME.

—In a personal difficulty in Nashville yesterday, between S. B. Armstrong and Washington Butler, Armstrong was cut in the abdomen and slightly in the face. The wounds are not considered serious.

—A fight occurred in Liberty, Casey county, Ky., yesterday, between the Napiers, Moores and Rays, in which Lewy Napier was killed and James Napier badly wounded. One of the Moores also was wounded, but the Rays escaped unhurt. Mr. Wood, the town marshal, while attempting to quell the disturbance, had a leg broken. Thirty-five shots in all were fired. The fight was the result of an old grudge between the parties.

—Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, is said to have been on intimate terms with Winnetta Montague, an actress recently in that city, whom Walter H. Montgomery, an actor, married in London. Montgomery, on learning the character of the woman, committed suicide.

FOREIGN.

—Gen. La Mormora has published a letter maintaining the truth of his statements in regard to negotiations at one time for the cession of German territory to France, in which he says Prince Bismarck participated. The letter is a reply to Prince Bismarck's recent denial of the whole story in the Prussian Landtag.

FIRES.

—Two fires in New Orleans yesterday destroyed $57,000 worth of property.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIONTOWN.

Judge Sterrett and the Supreme Judgeship—Searight's Nomination and His Political Record.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, January 28, 1874.

The Weather.

EDITORS GAZETTE: We are having disagreeable weather at present; have had all four of the seasons pretty well represented in the last ten days.

Judge Sterrett.

Court is in session, with Hon. J. P. Sterrett, of your county, on the bench, trying cases in which our newly elected Judge, Hon. A. E. Wilson, has been engaged as counsel. We are well pleased with Judge S.—have had him here several times before this, and each time we like him better. When our party looks around for a nomination for the Supreme Bench, we sincerely hope that Hon. J. P. Sterrett will be announced as our candidate.

Political Matters.

We did all in our power, last fall, to induce our party in this county to nominate and run a full ticket, but a select few, whom I designated as policy men, got the machinery of the party into their control, formed a combination with the weak wing of the so-called Democracy, and made such nominations as suited that wing, and elected the ticket agreed upon by them, with but one exception. Thus far all right, and now our party must perform its part of the agreement, but what that was, none of the outsiders knew until they saw it in your telegraphic dispatches to-day.

Searight's Nomination and Record.

L. B. Searight has been nominated by the President of the United States for the office of Surveyor General of Colorado Territory. He was all the time working for himself—not for us. We will be truly sorry to lose him, for he has for years been a rankling thorn in the side of the Democratic party of this county. During the war of 1861 he wrote and scattered resolutions through the county, to be adopted at school house meetings of his party, that, had they appeared in a paper of larger circulation than the *Genius*, would have subjected the editors and author to a term in Fort Lafayette. His letters that went South were ten times more treasonable than Cushing's, and had he been there dealt with as he would have been in any other country under the sun, he would not now have this nomination. The very best of tried and true Republicans of this county have in vain sought for recognition of their services by appointment to office, and feel humiliated by the nomination of this blatant mouthed copperhead. It is an open insult to every one of our brave boys in blue. "O."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Fawn and Surrounding Townships.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

MILLERTOWN, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, January 24, 1874.

Having just closed a Teachers' Institute here, I send you a brief report of the proceedings.

The Institute was held under the auspices of the directors and teachers of Fawn township, but was largely participated in by the teachers and citizens of the townships surrounding.

Three sessions were held Friday evening and Saturday morning and afternoon—presided over by County Superintendent Douthett.

The exercises consisted of lectures, essays, discussions and concert readings by some of the schools, interspersed with vocal music by Prof. McConnell and his glee club from Tarentum, assisted by Prof. King at the organ.

The attendance throughout, despite the very inclement weather, was very large, and a most encouraging degree of interest was manifested. The exercises were pertinent and practical, and teachers and citizens alike seemed to feel that the time spent in attendance was profitably employed.

Contrasting the attendance and interest at the present meeting with that shown at a similar meeting here twelve years ago, the most depsonding friend of common school education can certainly thank God and take courage.

JAS. F. MCKEE, Secretary.

THE RECTOR'S DAUGHTER.

How a Plain Woman Makes Herself Pretty.

Cornelia Jackson is the rector's daughter in Uppercut, and hasn't above $200 a year to spend on her clothes. She is a little too plump, is brown, with some warm color in her cheeks in summer, and has dark hair. Her dress never would be noticed except for the jollity lurking in it, which she takes from her father. In winter and fall, when she looks pale, she "tones up" with a morning dress of all-wool stuff, one of those brown grounds with small bunches of brilliant crimson or purple flowers—a cheery pattern that the rector likes to have meet him behind the coffee-urn of a cold morning, with crisp white ruffles, set off by the brown dress. Her crimson or purple, soft brilliant shades, are her colors for neck-ties. Her street dress is a dark walnut brown cloth trimmed with crosscut velvet the same shade. The overskirts of Cornelia's dresses are always long, so that she will not look like a fishing-bob or doll pincushion; and there is deep rose color about her bonnet; not roses by-the-way—she has an unspoken feeling that it is not for everybody to wear roses but velvety mallows and double stocks, imitations of Nature's pleasing garden flowers that are very like herself. The brown and crimson maiden of a Winter's day is a pleasant sight, when the gray of the church and white of the snow need something warm and eye-filling to come between them. In Summer she chooses, or her cousin in New York chooses for her, not the light percales that every one else is wearing, nor the grays and stone-colors that walk to church every Sunday, but cern linens, with relief of black or brown for morning, when she goes from pantry to garden, and from sewing machine to nursery. Afternoons she doesn't divide herself by putting on a white blouse and colored skirt, or a buff redingote over a black train, but wears a dress of one color, that looks as if it meant to stay at home. White nainsook is her delight, its semi transparency wonderfully suiting her clear brownness, but solid white linen or cambric she eschews. Soft violet jaconet and the whole family of lilacs are made for her; she has a luxurious in ruffles and flounces on her demi-trained skirts, since she makes and irons them often herself. Black grenadine, of course, she wears, with high lining, to give her waist its right length, every bit of which it needs, and she is not too utilitarian to neglect the aid which a modest demi-train on a house dress gives to her height. All the girls may wear puffed waists and plaited waists; she knows they are not for her pump shoulders, though the clusters of fine tucks on a blouse give length to her bust, and divide the width of the back. Shawls she never wears, nor short perky basques, that are considered—I don't know why—the proper thing for stout figures. The long polonaise, and the short English jacket, which by its high shoulders and simple lines conveys a decent comeliness of figure, whoever wears it, are her choice. If she had a party dress, it would be white French muslin, or light green silvery silk, trimmed with plaitings of Tulle, and with either she would wear her mother's pearls, or her own fine earbuncles.

PETROLEUM STATISTICS.

Exports from New York—Total Exports from the United States—Range of the Market.

The following are the exports of the years 1871, 1872 and 1873 from the port of New York, in gallons, of crude, refined and naphtha:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Great Britain	21,778,651	7,445,273	9,490,216
Germany & Holland	53,509,769	34,109,136	37,188,684
French ports	14,781,398	5,966,758	9,280,985
Other European ports	30,756,348	23,564,087	29,872,109
Mexico, South America & West Indies	7,227,786	7,740,891	8,931,373
All other ports	17,688,663	6,769,543	6,231,952
Totals	145,691,915	90,027,728	94,955,859

MONTHLY RANGE AND AVERAGE PRICES IN NEW YORK IN 1873.

Months.	Crude—In Bulk. Highest & Lowest.	Ave'ge Price.	Refined Standard White in Bols. Highest & Lowest.	Ave'ge Price.
January	8½@9	8.86	19½@20½	20.
February	8½@9	8.86	19½@20½	20.
March	8½@9½	8.78	19½@20	19.18
April	8½@10½	9.76	19½@19½	20.27
May	8½@11	9.49	19½@20	20.
June	7½@9	8.37	18½@19½	19.20
July	7½@8½	7.85	17½@18½	17.19
August	6½@7½	6.91	16 @17½	16.54
September	5½@6½	5.90	16½@18	17.20
October	5½@6	5.41	16 @17	16.56
November	5 @5½	5.11	15½@16½	16.19
December	5 @5½	5.32	12½@14	13.14
Average for 1873		7.62		18.21
Average for 1872		12.90		23.73
Average for 1871		14.04		24.24

TOTAL EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES—CRUDE, REFINED, &c.

From	1873.	1872.	1871.
New York, galls.	145,691,915	90,027,728	94,955,859
Boston	2,458,306	1,717,689	2,185,066
Philadelphia	38,980,174	36,421,900	52,901,589
Baltimore	3,471,222	1,995,104	2,570,858
Total galls.	227,481,666	150,362,419	185,613,064
Eq'l bbls.	40 galls. 5,937,041	3,754,060	3,990,328

Central Tea House—Cash a Specialty.

We are now receiving shipments of our own Flour, which we are selling at the following prices, quality unequalled:

New Crock, per sack	$1.90
Central Valley, per sack	2.00
Central Valley Mills, per sack	2.40
New Crock, per barrel	7.50
New Rochester, per barrel	8.00
Central Valley, per barrel	9.50

Call and examine prices and goods.

HENRY JONES,
206 Wylie avenue.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Question of Resumption of Specie Payments Discussed in the Senate.

Mr. Boutwell's Policy Denounced.

The Army Appropriation Bill Considered in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of soldiers in the late war, stating their belief that they are entitled to 160 acres of land, and asking the appointment of a special committee to investigate as to the working of the existing laws touching the subject. Referrred.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade for the removal of obstructions to navigation at and near the mouth of the Detroit river. Referred.

Also a petition of citizens of New York asking for an amendment to the existing laws to enable free banking on a gold basis. Referred.

Relief for a Diplomatic Officer.

The bill for the relief of Marcus Otterbourg, late Consul of the United States at the City of Mexico, and Minister to the Republic of Mexico, was, after some discussion, passed by a vote of 25 to 19.

The bill makes an appropriation to pay Otterbourg the salary of Minister while acting as such at the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. EDMUNDS entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. CONKLING said it should be remembered that Otterbourg was nominated one day for the position, and immediately rejected by the Senate.

Amending the Diplomatic and Consular Systems.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill to amend the Diplomatic and Consular system act of August 18th, 1856.

The bill drafted by the State Department proposes to revise the salaries of many of the United States Consuls and Consul Generals throughout the world. The salaries provided for the more prominent are: Consuls General—London, $7,500; Paris, $7,000; Calcutta, $5,000; Montreal, $4,000; Cairo, $4,000; Havana, $6,000; Rio de Janeiro, $6,000; Kavagawa, $5,000; Shanghai, $6,000; Vienna, $4,000; Berlin, Frankfort, Rome and Constantinople, $3,000 each. Consuls—Liverpool, $6,000; Hong Kong, $4,000; Manchester and Havre, $3,000 each. All others have smaller salaries than the amounts above named, but have also fees. Referred.

Specie Payment.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee declaring it the duty of Congress at the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March 18, 1869, for the practical redemption of United States notes in coin.

Mr. BAYARD addressed the Senate. He said the people of the United States, in a financial condition, had arrived at a point where two roads forked, and the question was whether they would take the path to the right or to the left. The legal tender act was a war measure, and should not be continued now in time of peace. A standard of values should be declared by having a currency on a gold standard, and he had no doubt the people of this country would freely make sacrifices to deliver themselves from the evils of paper currency under which they had labored for the past twelve years. The path of duty, honesty and wisdom was that to a resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible day. The reissue of legal tender notes, he thought, was not only without warrant of law, but against law. When Mr. Boutwell had closed his speech the other day declaring that we must have dishonor or increased taxation, he (Bayard) had thought the Senator had written his own epitaph as a financier. He did not propose a specific plan for the resumption of specie payments, but would support any sound measure to place the United States on a firm financial basis. He hoped to see the time when the people would have the right to regulate the banks for themselves, subject, of course, to the restrictions of the Constitution, prohibiting any note but a legal tender. Let the State system of banks be again revived. He believed enough gold could be accumulated in the Treasury within the next four years to meet every obligation in the payment of debts not due, the principal of which is not desired by the holders.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) said the question was above all party questions, and belonged to the people of the whole United States as such. He would show the gentleman from Massachusetts (Boutwell) by his own record that his policy of standing still was impossible, and that in the mad current he had been and would be swept along. He then cited Boutwell's votes and reports in support of his position. He insisted that no class derived smaller profits from the currency than those engaged in agriculture. He regretted that any Secretary should have taken the responsibility of coming to the United States House of Representatives and saying: "Unless a law be passed giving a different interpretation to that already on the statute book he would take the responsibility of issuing forty four million dollars whenever it was necessary for the wants of the Government." Senator Boutwell had spoken of our inability to return to specie payment now on account of the poverty of the country. He thought that out of place. The estimated wealth of the country in three quarters as much as that of France and other older nations, and yet Senator Boutwell said we could not resume on account of poverty, and at the same time said he had never made the statement before. He (Morrill) hoped he would never make it again.

Pending the discussion, at 4.30 P. M., the Senate went into executive session. After a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes in relation to estimates, appropriations and public accounts; also a bill to reduce the expenditures on public buildings.

Mr. PRATT (Va.) moved a reference of the latter bill to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Agreed to, after discussion—yeas 157, nays 78.

Mr. HALE (Maine), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill establishing life saving stations, and appropriating $11,000 therefor.

Mr. PENDLETON moved an amendment appropriating $1,600 for medals ordered previously, to be presented to persons who had distinguished themselves in saving lives from the wreck of the steamer Metes.

Mr. CONGER complained that adequate provision was not made for the lakes.

Mr. NEGLEY—Nor the rivers.

Mr. Pendleton's amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

Army Appropriation Bill.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill. It appropriates $28,449,916. Among the items are the pay of the army, &c.; $11,450,000; subsistence, $2,452,000; supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, $4,500 000; incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, $1,300,000; purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, $200,000; transportation of the army, $4 000,000; quarters for officers and troops; $1,500,000; clothing and camp equipage, $1 500,000; national military cemeteries, $150,000; medical and hospital supplies, $200,000; ordnance service at arsenals, $200,000; metallic ammunition for small arms, $100,000; ordnance stores; $100,000; army equipments, $105 000; manufacture of new model breech loading muskets and carbines, $100,000.

Mr. WHEELER (N. Y.), who had charge of the bill, proceeded to explain the reductions made in comparison with past years. The people were suffering from severe monetary derangement inseparable from an inflated paper currency, and they demanded of Congress the exercise of economy to which they are forced. The army appropriation bill of last session appropriated a trifle over $31,000,000. The original estimates of the War Department for this bill were $34,881,618. The revised estimates were reduced to $32 762,716, and the Committee on Appropriations had reduced these last estimates to $28,449 916, which amount he hoped would be further reduced. The reduction was framed on the hypothesis that only one-half of the natural depletion of the army should be supplied this year. The natural annual depletion by death, desertion and expiration of enlistment was 10,400 men, and only one half of this depletion was to be supplied. In other words, the committee proposed, the coming fiscal year, to regulate enlistments.

The bill also provided for the closing up of appropriations for old claims in the Quartermaster's Department and Commissary Department. As a necessity for this measure was mentioned the fact that within the last six months two hundred thousand dollars of such claims had been filed by one pertinacious claim agent of Washington. Another section of the bill transfers to the Southern Claims Commissioners all claims for stores or supplies taken for the use of the army during the rebellion now pending before any department or that may be presented before the 1st of November, 1874. Such claims, to the amount of fifty or sixty millions, were now subject to the decision of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General.

Mr. ALBRIGHT professed himself most anxious to cut down expenses, but the House must remember that they had a great country, and its just and proper expenses were great too. The pending bill contemplated in effect a reduction of the army of not less than 5,000 men, while its effective force now was only 21,000, scattered in small posts, so that a funeral party for a general officer could not be got without great difficulty. The bill did not determine in what particular branch of the service its desolating touch should fall. It would have been better to determine that first, and then make appropriations accordingly.

After paying a tribute to the soldiers, Mr. ALBRIGHT said if Congress would stop building new custom houses and court houses and post-offices, and discontinue work on public buildings in Washington, it would not be necessary to reduce the army.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said the action of the House to-day on the bill in regard to public buildings had greatly discouraged him in the hope that retrenchment would be made, and the speech he had just listened to added very much to the discouragement. It had led him to believe all reductions were good and worthy ones except just such ones as were before the House for its action.

Mr. BECK objected to Mr. Garfield's criticism of the action of the House this morning.

Mr. GARFIELD submitted that he had said nothing out of order.

Mr. BECK—I object to his scolding members on this floor.

Mr. GARFIELD—If it is a question as to scolds and scolding, I will submit that to the judgment of this body as between the gentleman and myself. If the army was not too weak four years ago, when the South was greatly disturbed, and when no man could say that peace would reign for the next three years, it is certainly too strong now. If we pursue the policy of retrenching where we are not, and of not retrenching where we are, we will get through the session without any retrenchment at all.

Mr. BECK objected to Mr. Garfield's assuming that members who had voted to refer the bill to diminish expenses on public buildings to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds were actuated by improper motives, or by a desire to prevent retrenchment. He (Beck) had voted for that reference because he believed the subject properly belonged to that committee. Referring to the movement made by Mr. Coburn at the beginning of the session to divide up the work of the Appropriation Committee, he intimated that if that committee undertook to absorb all the duties that belonged to other committees it would find itself not only in a meagre minority, as it had to-day, but it would find that the House would divide it and would take from it the subjects over which other committees had jurisdiction. He assumed that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was as honest, economical and well able to look into all the circumstances as the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PARKER (Missouri) made the point of order that Mr. Beck had no right to scold one of the committees of the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. BECK confirmed the point, and said he would scold no more, but a bad example had been set on the other side. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill that no mileage shall be paid any officer of the Government in excess of actual traveling expenses.

Mr. WHEELER said he would accept such amendment very cheerfully.

Mr. BECK said he was glad to hear it.

Mr. COBURN, chairman of the Military Committee, agreed fully with the views expressed by Mr. Wheeler, and should cordially support the bill before the House. He believed the army might be reduced, not only in men, but in officers, and that the military establishment might be reduced largely in public works and munitions of war. Except in point of population and of personal physical strength, this was not a military nation. While it was ready in any just cause to defy the world, it was not at the same time bound by any proper sense of public duty to make very great provision for war. The axiom as to preparing for war in time of peace was not applicable to this country, except in a slight degree. The country was bending when that would make it ready for war. No nation that had ever shook the earth with its military tread equaled this nation, north and south, for patience, courage, endurance, and bearing for everything that constituted manhood in war. As to the sea coast fortifications, all that was necessary was to provide some means of preventing great iron clads of foreign nations from destroying our naval depots and great cities. He (Coburn) would also rather the troops could be withdrawn from the Atlantic coast, from the Canadian frontier, and from the South, except perhaps New Orleans, and let the army be kept on the Indian frontier.

At the conclusion of Mr. Coburn's remarks the Committee rose.

Memorial Against Inflation.

Mr. POTTER presented a memorial of New York bankers and merchants against any further inflation of the currency. Referred.

Over-issued U. S. Notes.

Mr. COX offered a substitute for the bill introduced in the House by the Committee on Ways and Means fixing the status of over-issued U. S notes, which was referred.

The substitute declares that United States notes issued in excess of $356,000,000 were issued without authority of law, and are not legal tender, and Congress cannot give them the attribute of money under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, but having used the tools of a just debt against the United States, redeemable in legal money. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be published in one newspaper in every city of twenty thousand inhabitants a full list of the denomination and numbers of such over-issue, and every bank now having or which may have them is to stamp each with the words, "This is not a legal tender," and provides that the note shall be received for all dues except duties on imports, and when received into the Treasury shall be cancelled and not reissued.

The House, at 4.30, took a recess till 7.30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill revising the statutes.

During the evening session the House progressed as far as the 255th page, to the end of the Judiciary act, and adjourned at a quarter past nine.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 29, 1874.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty four Hours

The temperature has fallen and the barometer has risen in the districts east of the Mississippi river. The temperature has risen in the Missouri valley, with clear weather, southerly winds and rising barometer. Throughout the country, with clear or fair weather, with northerly to westerly winds, prevail in the Southern States of the Mississippi river, and in the Middle and New England States. Cloudy weather and westerly winds are reported from the lake region and Ohio valley. Very cold weather, with northerly winds and increased pressure, prevails in Minnesota. The rivers have risen at Leavenworth, Keokuk, Cairo, Memphis and Nashville, and have fallen at St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, colder and generally clear weather will prevail, with light to fresh and occasionally brisk north, westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi river, clear or fair weather, with low temperature and rising barometer on the Atlantic coast.

For Ohio valley and the lake region, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, with cloudy or fair weather and lower temperature in the upper lake region.

For the Northwest, generally clear weather and southwesterly and northwesterly winds, and decidedly low temperature in Minnesota.

THE RIVERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OIL CITY, PA., January 28, 1874.

River 5 feet, and rising slowly. G.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—The river is thirty-five feet and falling. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. The weather is cloudy and colder.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—The weather is clear and delightful. The river is rising slowly. Departed—last night—Glencoe, St. Louis; Belle of Shreveport, Red river. To-day—Future City and Natchez and Great Republic, St. Louis; Church and Commonwealth, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Belle of Texas, Pine Bluff; Bannock City, White river.

EVANSVILLE, January 28.—Cloudy and cooler; mercury 35 to 38. River risen 30 inches; 27 7 10 feet in the channel. Fayette and Falls Pilot, Henderson and return, 9 A. M.; Grey Eagle, Louisville and return, 1 P. M.; Silverthorn, to Nashville, 4; Idlewild, to Cairo, 5—generally with good trips. Business light.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—River stationary at 6 P. M., with 13 feet 3 inches in the channel and 11 feet 2 inches in Indian chute. Weather cloudy and somewhat colder. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Cincinnati. Departed—Pat Rogers, Memphis.

LITTLE ROCK, January 28.—Rivery stationary; reported rising above; 12 feet by the gauge. Arrived—Hallie, Pine Bluff. Departed—Clarksville, Memphis; Fort Gibson, above. Clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—Arrived—John H. Garrett and barges, Cincinnati; John B. Mande, Memphis. Departed—Suzie Silver, St. Louis; R. A. Babbage, Grand Tower. Clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 28.—River still rising; twenty-two feet on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—R. H. Cook, Paducah. Departed—Cook, Paducah; Edgeville, Upper Cumberland.

VICKSBURG, January 28.—Down—John A. Scudder, Thos. Sherlock and Mary Houston. Up—Joe Kennedy. Cloudy and clear. River rising.

CAIRO, January 28.—Arrived—City of Helena, St. Louis, 2 P. M. Departed—City of Helena, Vicksburg, 6 P. M. River risen 20 inches. Clear; mercury 10.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—Arrived—St. Joseph and Alice, Memphis. Departed—Grand Tower, Memphis. River falling, with 9 feet to Cairo. Clear and colder.

GEO. O. EVANS.

The Trial of the Defaulter Resumed—The Prisoner Surrendered by His Bondsmen.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 28.—The case of the Commonwealth against Geo. O. Evans was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. The counsel for the Commonwealth notified the Court that they rested their case. The defense then began, Mr. Lamberton opening with an address to the jury, followed by Mr. Hall, also for the defence. Mr. Pettinglil and ex-Attorney General F. C. Brewster were the only witnesses examined to-day. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow. Evans was yesterday surrendered by his bondsmen, and is in the custody of the Sheriff of Dauphin county.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

An Indian in Favor of Civilization.

The Unexpended Balances for Public Buildings.

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the First American Congress Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, January 28, 1874.

Sewing Machine Patents.

Arguments were made to-day before the House Patent Committee in favor of extending certain sewing machine patents.

The Unexpended Balances for Public Buildings.

The House this morning decided Mr. Garfield's bill covering unexpended balances for public buildings into the Treasury by referring it to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The appropriations already made to repair or finish buildings in various parts of the country will probably be expended as required by law.

An Indian in Favor of Civilization.

Elias Boudinaut, a full-blooded Indian, appeared before the House Indian Committee to-day, and made an argument in favor of opening the Indian Territory up to settlement and civilization. All other Indian delegates here oppose him. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1874.

Anniversary of the First Meeting of an American Congress.

Two citizens of Philadelphia, accompanied by Senator Cameron and Representatives Myers and O'Neill, called on the President this morning and presented the memorial adopted by the Carpenter's Hall Memorial Company of Philadelphia, in relation to the Centennial celebration. The memorial represents that the near approach of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth renders it befitting to the survivors of those who freely offered Carpenter's Hall to the Continental Congress, when even the time-honored State House was closed against them, should commemorate the nation's advent at that place, therefore Congress is invited to assemble in Carpenter's Hall, on the fifth day of the ninth month of 1874, the one hundredth anniversary of the first American Congress, and order such ceremonies as they in their wisdom shall deem best. The President and Cabinet have been also invited. The memorial was presented to Congress to-day and referred to the Centennial Committee.

The Naval Appropriation Bill.

The Senate Committee on Appropriation today further considered the naval appropriation bill. Very little change is to be made in the bill as it came from the House, and the action of the latter body in cutting down the appropriations for the civil establishment of all the various navy yards 40 per cent. below last year's figures will be sustained by the Senate committee.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

War Claims.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1874.

The Committee on War Claims have before them a bill presented by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, relating to the Commissioners on Claims and the subsequent action and the following important proposition has been submitted: "Shall we engraft upon the bill to be reported a provision to pay loyal citizens for use and occupation of property used thirty consecutive days by the army in the States lately declared in insurrection." In the discussion which followed, some of the members thought the present time was inexpedient for paying such claims in view of the condition of the Treasury, and on that ground they voted No, and the proposition failed of adoption. It is thought, however, by the friends of the measure, that it will come up as an amendment to the bill upon its presentation in the House for passage.

It involves a large sum of money and will quite likely meet with much opposition.

The Privileges of the Floor.

There is some little complaint against the course pursued by Mr. Bristow, doorkeeper of the House, in his rigid construction of the rule concerning the privileges of the floor. It is claimed that he is not altogether impartial in his administration of the rule.

There are times when it is almost absolutely necessary for correspondents, especially chiefs, to confer with some member of the House upon some questions, and it has heretofore been thought less troublesome to the member to admit the correspondents, all of whom are gentlemen in every sense of the word, to the floor rather than call the member to the lobby. Sometimes Mr. Bristow, almost uncivilly, forces a compliance with the strict rule of the House, and will not allow them to enter.

To this the correspondents would not object if they did not frequently see some moneyed lobbyist admitted and accorded all the privileges of members. The newspaper men are almost necessary adjuncts to proper legislation in a country like this. Those who are desirous of assistance is anxious to know what is taking place, and all reasonable facilities should be granted to them. It is thought, however, by some very wise men, that the lobbyists can be separated from the bulk of correspondents. On Saturday, during the debate, a lobbyist, noted for his persistency, was observed occupying one chair with his overcoat and hat and another himself, in the most conspicuous portion of the floor, and joining in the applause rendered to Mr. Cain.

Let the correspondents be treated fairly, Mr. Bristow, and the rule enforced impartially if at all, and there will be no complaint.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Since the bankrupt bill has passed the House the Judiciary Committee of the House have been in constant receipt of communications from different sections of the country, nearly all of which object to a repeal of the law, but all asking more or less modification of the existing law, and there are quite as many minds as there are persons writing, each of whom suppose they have the exact remedy for existing difficulties.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts of internal revenue for the present month will amount to at least $9,500,000, and the Commissioner considers that the business of his office has now fairly recovered from the effects of the late financial panic.

Duty on Figs.

Figs, the Secretary of the Treasury decides,

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1874.

Bonds at Frankfort 97⅞.

Petroleum at Antwerp 31½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

The Democrats have recommended A. K. McClure for citizens' candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia.

The President has reconsidered his purpose to send a message to Congress on the Louisiana question.

The Civil Rights bill, over which Senator Sumner has labored so unwearyingly for years, is likely soon to be passed by Congress.

Miss Smiley, the Quakeress, who is preaching as an Evangelist, does not seem to have been as cordially received in Brooklyn as in this city. The people who permitted her the use of their churches have been censured.

President Grant has issued a proclamation, creating a departmental commission, which shall determine what articles belonging to the Government shall be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition—and have them prepared for the purpose.

The Mississippi Legislature deserves a word of praise. A number of members of Congress came to the State Capital to manipulate an election for United States Senator, and the Legislature adopted a resolution requesting them to return to the performance of their duties at Washington.

Why not print those rebel archives. They have proved a valuable acquisition to the Government. Any number of fraudulent claimants have been scared off. Caleb Cushing's chances for the Chief Justiceship defeated, and now they disclose the fact that the Government should own the Piedmont & Danville Railroad, it having been the property of the confederate government. About two millions dollars' worth of property is involved, and the evidence is said to be clear.

When the repeal of the bankrupt law was first agitated, it seemed probable that the result would be unfavorable to the debtor classes; but if the amendments recommended by the Judiciary Committee be adopted, these classes will be favored,—as the proposition is to substitute 33 per cent. of assets for 50 per cent. as necessary for discharge from voluntary bankruptcy. It is also proposed that creditors for less than $350 shall not be reckoned as part of the one-quarter of the creditors who must join in the petition to have a debtor declared bankrupt.

We have a communication relative to the High School, criticising the Professor of *belles lettres* for assigning to his class, as a topic for composition, the "Exodus of the Israelites." Our correspondent seems to think that it is a violation of the rule debarring denominational influences from the school. We think differently. In no proper sense is the subject theological. It is mainly historical. If we may venture to guess the probable motive of the Professor in assigning this subject, it is highly commendable. One object in requiring compositions is, to develop a knowledge of and familiarity with, language,—words. Were some character in Waverly novels, or other standard novels, or a subject being widely discussed in the newspapers, or anything else out of the ordinary line of school thought selected, we would commend, as it would serve to broaden the mind of the child, and diversify its language. Presuming this to be the aim of the Professor, we commend his course, as entirely consonant with all that is proper and right. The communication is respectfully declined.

We have sincerely tried to credit the Philadelphia *Press* with pure and sincere motives in its hostility to the Republican candidates on the municipal ticket in Philadelphia, but when it brings forward McClure's name for Centennial Mayor, backed by the recommendation of a Democratic ward meeting, we confess that our confidence vanishes in a moment. What is the source or secret of the occult influence exerted by McClure over the *Press*, we do not inquire. In season and out of season, it belavers him with praise, much of it as extraordinary in quality as it is in origin. We concede to Mr. McClure certain qualities of intellect, but that his past political history entitles him to the reputation claimed for him by the *Press* is entirely absurd. He a Reformer! McClure, the representative and exponent of purity, as against political corruption! Shades of Chambersburg and the tonnage tax repeal! We hope McClure will be put up as candidate for Centennial Mayor of Philadelphia. If he does not come out of the race the worst beaten man known, we will lose confidence in the integrity of the people.

Charles Bradlaugh, the Radical agitator, who has been through this country on a lecturing tour, started for England yesterday, to run for Parliament, as representative for Northampton, and he expresses a belief that he will be elected. He does not accept Gladstone's statements of intended reforms as made in good faith, arguing that were they thus made it would estrange from him a large element in his own party. Nor does he think the Conservatives will succeed, as they, while making compulsory promises are sure not to keep them. We do not accept his views as to Gladstone, believing that the life-history of the Premier shows that he has been steadily advancing toward Radical ideas, and that what he promises is in the line of his growth, and at best, neither more strange nor startling than his Irish University, land tenure, and other measures. This aside, and Mr. Bradlaugh estimates, perhaps too sanguinely, large Radical gains in the Parliament. "Mr. Cowen will most certainly be re-elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne. For the first time in English history the working miners will probably be represented in the House of Commons. They have at least three efficient candidates, Messrs. Macdonald, Burt, and Crawford. I think Mr. Burt will be elected for Morpeth, a borough which Sir George Grey has regarded as sacred to the Whigs. If Mr. Macdonald wins a seat, then the Miners' Trade Unions will be represented by a man of enormous will, energy, and intellect, backed by an outside power exceeding that of any man now sitting in Parliament. Capt. Maxse, who contests the Tower Hamlets, is a Radical of the most advanced type, a gentleman, and a landowner, but one who foresees a terrible social revolt unless wise legislation hinders the catastrophe. He opposes Mr. Ayrton, a pompous bundle-kind of retired Bombay lawyer, who tried to shut Hyde Park against public meetings and failed ignominiously. Mr. Chamberlain of Birmingham, the actual Mayor of that city, sympathizing largely with the Republican views now prevailing, will run Mr. Hadfield very hard for Sheffield."

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMPSON.

We are called upon this morning to record the death of a distinguished citizen of this State—ex Chief Justice Thompson. He fell suddenly while arguing a case before the Supreme Court, and immediately expired. The Court at once adjourned. Judge Thompson was born in Butler county in 1814, and is, thus, sixty-eight years of age. He studied law at Kittanning with Thomas Blair, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He removed to Erie, after practicing for a time in Armstrong county, and was elected to the Legislature for several terms, and afterward to Congress in 1846. He was made President Judge of Erie and Crawford district on the close of his Congressional career, and in 1857 was elected to the Supreme Bench. His term closed in November, 1872, since which time he has practiced law in Philadelphia. He was highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

MORTON ON CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Senator Morton never fails, when he delivers a set speech, to meet all the issues involved in the subject under consideration candidly and fairly. He has done this in his address relative to cheap transportation. Claiming for Congress the power to regulate commerce between the States, as a fundamental proposition, he proceeds to show that this includes, not merely the fact of traffic, but the conditions as well,—and these involve the right to regulate the rate of charges for both passengers and freight. Where States assumed this power, it was merely the filling up, by local legislation, a space that Congress had failed to fill, but this must always be considered to have been done subject to any legislation that Congress might choose to enact. Accept this as true, and it follows, in our judgment, that Congress may override State laws and even constitutional enactments, regulating the rates of fare and freight. The Senator admits, however, that this power, claimed for Congress, does not at all conflict with the power of States to tax railroads, or to charter them. It is simply a regulating,—not a creating or, in any other sense than one, controlling power the claims for Congress.

We hope to see this fully ventilated during the present session of Congress, and if any legislation is to be had on the subject, let it be enacted during the present session. It is a subject that will need mature consideration, and no bill should be hastily framed or passed. There should be time, care and caution, that what is done may be done rightly and wisely. We have little faith in States regulating railroads. The western plan is a failure, and almost any State plan is sure to be, because limitations imposed by one State may not be copied by another. But a national law will apply equally to all, and thus will not work to the prejudice of one and the advantage of another. If Congress has the right to regulate the railroads, let it at once set about doing it.

THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

We are thoroughly satisfied that some measure giving elasticity to the currency, will pass Congress at this session. Judge Kelly's plan of convertible currency will not, for the reason that other and better measures have been brought forward. We do not think it necessary to argue the main issue, but will simply refer, from time to time, to such new facts as develop, illustrative of the need of additional currency. The New York *Times*, which is opposed to "inflation," publishes a communication in favor of an increase of currency, evidently from the pen of a banker thoroughly well-informed on the subject. He furnishes a table of the maximum and minimum of reserve in the New York banks for eight consecutive years. It is as follows:

	Maximum of Reserve.		Minimum of Reserve.
1865, Nov. 1.....	$92,000,000	March 25.....	$38,000,000
1867, Aug. 10.....	74,000,000	Nov. 23.....	37,000,000
1868, Aug. 8.....	58,000,000	Dec. 26.....	42,000,000
1869, May 29.....	58,000,000	Dec. 24.....	41,000,000
1870, June 4.....	67,000,000	Dec. 31.....	42,000,000
1871, June 24.....	73,000,000	Dec. 30.....	40,000,000
1872, June 15.....	55,000,000	April 5.....	34,000,000
1873, Aug. 2.....	10,000,000	Oct. —.....	5,000,000

It will be seen, that with a single exception, there has been a steady decrease, year by year, of both maximum and minimum reserves. As the great banking centre of the country, New York may be accepted as an index of the entire country. The lesson is clear,—that there has been a gradual withdrawal, from business centres and uses, and thus practically, an actual diminution of currency. The effect of this on business is noted as follows:

In December, 1871, when the reserve first fell to fifty millions, money became worth from ninety to one hundred per cent. per annum—a rate which no legitimate business could pay and live. In the following autumn the reserve fell to forty-one millions in October, and to thirty-six millions in the subsequent April; and in consequence, there never was a day during these seven months when money was not worth over seven per cent., and there were weeks together when it commanded from twenty-five to fifty per cent.—rates which no merchant can pay without ruin. At a further reduction the panic came.

In attempting an editorial reply to these figures, and the inferences derived from them, the *Times* admits their correctness, and even admits that the business of the country may require a "steadily growing amount of currency to aid in its transaction," but argues that "it does not follow that the Government can safely be entrusted with the duty of regulating the increase." Who can, then? Certainly not wild-cat banks. Our view has been to permit the people to regulate the volume of currency, by permitting them to secure as much as they choose by the use of United States bonds. Suppose, for example, $1,500,000,000 greenbacks were printed, and issued in return for bonds? The debt as the *Times* claims, would not be reduced, but the interest would. From an interest bearing, it would be converted into a non interest bearing debt. Currency, from whatever source issued, represents a debt. To have enough currency to control the business of the country, somebody must owe just that amount. If not the Government, then bankers will owe it. If the currency is issued by the Government, and made to redeem an equivalent amount in bonds, it will save to the people the interest, amounting to hundreds of millions annually. There is no fact that is more clearly demonstrated than that the lack of currency brought on the panic. If so, the converse is true, that a sufficiency of currency will stimulate prosperity. Is not this what we all want?

PERSONAL.

Barry Sullivan has been acting in Belfast.

Caleb Cushing says that he intends leaving for Madrid in February.

Miss Edith O'Gorman has been lecturing on conventional abuses in Cincinnati, but the critics there will have nun of her.

The Minnesota Washburn (W. D.), the defeated candidate for Governor of that State, is building the largest flouring mill in the West.

Julien says his friends seem determined to give him the title of Doctor. His butcher, baker, and all the rest do so, but they put Dr. after his name instead of before it.

The Yale University crew this year will be Cook, Fowler, Kennedy, Brownell, Wood and Nixon. The three first named pulled in the race at Springfield, Mass., last July.

The historian, Earl Stanhope, has just lost his wife. Lady Stanhope was a daughter of Sir E. Kerrison, Baronet. She was married to Earl Stanhope, then Lord Mahon, in 1834.

It is claimed for Stuart Mace, a young man of Moulton, Iowa, that he is constructing the smallest steam engine in the world. Its cylinder is to be the size of a grain of wheat.

The campaign song of the New Hampshire Republicans, with General McCutcheon as the hero, contains this stanza:

"Cutch's the man to swing the flail,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
He'll make the focos all turn pale,
And win for Chippewa."

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, who was chased out of the Adirondack Mountains last summer by constables for shooting deer in violation of the game laws of the State of New York, and who lectured in this city a few weeks since, drives one of the fastest trotters in the vicinity of Boston.

John Jay's friends declare that if General Van Buren is confirmed as Consul to Kanagawa, Jay will feel compelled to resign, as the position will be given to Van Buren as an indemnity for his degradation. General Bristow will in this case be appointed to Vienna.

The Hon. Mr. Blake, who has lately been appointed to a prominent position in the Canadian Ministry, is a son of the late Chancellor Blake, and was educated at Upper Canada College, where he displayed remarkable ability, which, indeed, he inherited from both the paternal and maternal side. In appearance he is tall and very robust, and wears eyeglasses.

The Hon. Captain A. W. Charteris, of the British Army, who was recently killed by the Ashantees, was was one of the best looking and most popular men of London society. He was an ardent soldier and a volunteer for the African service. He was so good in his profession that his papers, presented at a regimental examination, were read as models to the class succeeding his.

They are afflicted with a leading statesman in the Minnesota Legislature, by name Ignatius Donnelly. There are indications that the State press does not appreciate his oratorical gifts for The Minneapolis *Tribune* embalms him in rhyme in this disrespectful way:

There was a debater—Ignatius—
Whose mouth was exceedingly spacious;
He talked all the week
And no one else could speak;
"Now let us adjourn," said Ignatius.

Dr. Livingston, the great explorer, is positively dead at last. Two years ago he had a severe attack of Africanus Stanley, but by reason of a naturally vigorous constitution and plenty of open air exercise, he managed to survive until about six weeks ago, when he expired at Unyanyembe.

Ye Muse of History! sadly write,
How, jaded and despondent,
Through Afri't jungles fast he fled
The *Herald* correspondent.

How fast he fled, and how each breath
Of wind that followed after,
Seemed burdened with the horrid notes
Of Stanley's mocking laughter.

At rest in death his troubled hopes,
Mistrusts and fears unmanly—
Write, Muse, above his grave, "He died
Of Africanus Stanley.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Two men were drowned in Wareham, Mass., on Tuesday, while skating.

The stamps of the United States will not bear a favorable comparison with those of other countries either in finish or design.

In New York, on Tuesday, David White, aged twelve years, soon after returning home from school, hanged himself with his book strap.

The highest newspaper office in the world is at Cerro de Pasco, a village on the slope of the Andes, 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.

N. B. Smart, an ex-conductor on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, was run over by a freight train at Newport, Ky., Tuesday evening, and died from his injuries.

The Brooklyn Presbytery pronounces very grave disapprobation at the act of two Presbyterian churches in permitting Rev. Sarah Smiley to preach to promiscuous congregations.

The report that the Carlists have captured Santander is denied, but another is now current that the corporation is negotiating to raise two million pestas, which the Carlists demand as the price from bombarding the city.

The Iowa Senate is a heavy body. The fifty members "kick the beam" at 8,527 pounds, an average of 170½ lbs. per senator. The heaviest member rejoices in 240 pounds, while the light and airy form of the small man only weighs 120.

The word "stationery," the definition of which has puzzled Legislatures and other public bodies for so many years, has now been formally decided by the Senate of the United States to include in its meaning only ink, pens, paper, envelopes, pencils and mucilage.

Wm. J. Wilcox, who died last week at Gibson's bathing establishment, in New York, complained of being ill when he entered the place, and did not take his bath. The *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

The old Board of Directors of the Little Miama Railroad was re-elected on Tuesday, with the addition of A. D. Bullock vice James C. Butler, deceased, and R. A. Holden vice Richard Lewis, removed from the State. H. J. Jewett was re-elected President.

In the tailors' room of the Massachusetts penitentiary, recently, two convicts fought a duel with shears. Their fellows and the officer in charge formed a ring around them. When one had cut the other into several longitudinal strips the officer trotted off for a surgeon.

St. Bridget's church, opposite Tompkins Square, New York, was fired in two places on Tuesday. The pastor, Rev. Father Mooney, does not believe that the incendiaries were enemies of the church, but that their misguided aim was to secure employment, knowing that the congregation would be tolerably sure to rebuild at once.

The accounts of the Delaware peach crop sent to market during 1873 have just been made up, and show 2,109 334 baskets, quite a decrease compared with the crop marketed in 1872, which yielded 3,569,526 baskets. Of last summer's crop, 161,000 baskets were canned within the State of Delaware, and 414,183 baskets went to Philadelphia.

Last week, at Rulo, Neb., a lawyer named Moore was discovered riding a horse belonging to a farmer. A mob surrounded him and whipped him, extorting a confession, and then hung him to a tree. After life was extinct, a hole was cut in the ice, and his body was put underneath. Moore confessed belonging to an organized gang, but refused to designate the members. Great excitement prevails over the affair.

At Aurora, Indiana, it is reported that seven persons are lying at the point of death from having eaten fresh pork with strichina in it. Two weeks ago Mrs. Henry Trainor had two hogs killed for family use. A few days after eating the meat Mrs. Trainor and one of the children were attacked with what appeared to be typhus fever. Mrs. Benter, wife of a German minister, visited her, and with two of her children partook of the meat. In a few days they were attacked with the same symptoms, which attracted the attention of the physicians, who, upon examining the pork, found it literally alive with trichina. Mrs. Trainor and her three children and Mrs. Benter and her two children are not expected to live.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In Paris there are twenty-three fashion journals and seven Roman Catholic religious ones. There are two young ladies' papers. Germany has only five fashion papers.

A Japan paper discourages the sending of more youthful Japs to the United States to be educated, on account of the evil associations with which they come in contact. Concerning their demoralization by civilization, it says those Japanese youth who have returned home put on airs over their relatives, snub good folks who have never seen the glories of the United States, and show that they have developed an inordinate taste for beer and use strange words which moral people without understanding still instinctively recognize as vigorous profanity. This is, indeed, a sorry report.

The working of the new French ruling machine is described as follows: The paper is laid flat on a table, which can be raised vertically by two hooks. A mechanical pusher carries each sheet to the ruling desks, mounted on the table, and as the pile lessens the table rises, its motion being regulated by an extensible pulley. After the first side is ruled and dried, the sheet is ruled on the opposite side; all of which work may be done by hand or by machine. From 4,000 to 6,000 sheets can be ruled on both sides in three colors in one hour, while a child could guide four machines at a time.

Among the quaint forms which poor relief assumes in different countries none is, perhaps, more singular than the "Laegd" system, still prevailing in some parts of Norway. The Laegh system consists in the pauper being quarted bodily upon the peasantry, who prefer feeding and lodging to relieving the poor with money. It is stated that the Poor Commissioners are in the habit of sending agreeable and troublesome guests by turns. The beggar colonies of Holland are another specimen of the curiosities of poor relief. At Oommerschans and Veenhuizen a population consisting of 4,685 beggars, 910 old soldiers, and 290 other persons are planted out by the State on tracts of heath, engaged chiefly in agriculture and spinning and weaving.

It is stated that during the year 1873 the following new works were produced in Paris: One opera, twenty-one comic operas, forty-three *operas bouffes*, four dramas, sixty-two comedies, forty-nine vaudevilles, besides *fantaisies*, *bluettes*, reviews, &c., making a grand total of 308 works. One theatre mounted as many as nineteen new pieces, others sixteen, fourteen, and so on. There are now in Paris fifty-six theatres and 104 cafes concerts. Seven theatres were opened during the year, and ten failed. In the way of production the preponderance of light works will be remarked—sixty-four light operas to "La Coupe du Roi de Thule;" only four dramas to hundreds of comedies and farces, and not a single tragedy.

London journals containing a retrospect of financial operations for the year 1873 represent that the total amount of capital authorized for new companies was £90,000,000, of which £44,000,000 was offered. Besides this £35,000,000 has been offered for subscriptions by companies previously existing, of which £23,000,000 was paid up. The loans of Great Britain to foreign Governments taken up in 1873 on account of the several classes of investments introduced in the foreign market amount to £337,000,000, of which two-thirds goes for employment in foreign countries. This annual investment of the surplus earnings of Great Britain in the enterprises of foreign communities is a marked feature in the current history of British commerce and finance.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Mexico now raises all the cotton needed for her own mills.

The Rock Island (Ill.) Glass Company have closed their works, because, owing to the high cost of labor, they were undersold by foreign glass-makers. They proposed to pay 75 per cent. of the present wages and give their workmen a share of the profits, but the offer was refused.

The Wisconsin *Lumberman* estimates the grand total of the pine stumpage of Wisconsin at the enormous amount of 40,000,000,000 feet. Pine grows in the forest with wonderful rapidity, and, if the above figures are not exaggerated, there is likely to be as much pine cut in the State forty years hence as during any of the recent years.

The Burmese embassadors, during their visit to England, ordered the complete plant for extensive iron works. They purpose having in Burmah two blast furnaces, six puddling furnaces, mills for rolling merchant bar, rails, hoops, sheets, plates, wire-drawing mills, and in fact every requisite for turning out finished iron of all descriptions.

Silver Bay, in Alaska, near where it is claimed gold-bearing quartz has been found, is 12 miles from Sitka, and has deep water sufficient to float the largest vessels and good anchorage. The climate is very mild, enabling miners to work all the year round. The point is reached by steamboat from Portland, the fare being $70. The fare from San Francisco to Portland is $30.

Mr. Krupp, proprietor of the great iron works at Essen, in Prussia, has issued a notice to the effect that no discrimination must be made in regard to the race, religion or politics of any of his work people, and that any one attempting to influence a fellow-workman, or injure him because of his politics or religion, will be dismissed, even if a branch of the business has to be suspended.

Prof. Ansted, of England, who has been examining the mineral resources of West Virginia, says the Great Kanawha field is the most remarkable in the world for the variety, richness and extent of its coal deposits; and that the iron deposits east of the Alleghenies and on the headquarters of the James river are as extensive as the coal on New River and the Great Kanawha.

HUMOROUS.

"Would that I could call her mine!" exclaimed the hopeless suitors for the hand of Lady Caroline Guest of England, who has an annual income of $1,500,000 from her coal mine in Wales.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* preaches a sermon to sluggards from the Scriptural text, "Go to the ant," &c. It is a curious fact that every sluggard, before obeying this injunction, calls on his uncle first.

The last match in the box generally fails to burn; so he who walks in the dark all his life, and strikes for light only on his death-bed, is in danger of awakening naught but a strong odor of brimstone.

A young lady in Indiana sought to demolish an unfaithful lover by publishing some verses addressed to him, in which, after prophesying her immediate dissolution, she said: "Come gaze upon my dust, false one." But the compositor spelled dust with a b.

A little four-year-old in Richmond, very fond of a certain dish, when asked by his mother if he wouldn't like to be an angel with wings, and fly about heaven like his little brother, replied, after a pause: "No, ma; I'd a heap rather be a hawk, and live on chicken."

Two little girls were comparing progress in the study of their catechisms. "I've got to original sin," said one; "how far have you got?" "Me! why, I'm away beyond redemption," said the other; at which her mother, who happened to hear the conversation, thought she had gone quite far enough.

The old blue laws of Connecticut were somewhat discouraging to young men of enterprising connubial aspirations. For instance: "No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court."

A woman abused her husband, and snubbed him in every direction. She never allowed him to receive company; but one day, when some of her friends came unexpectedly, she ordered him under the bed. He went meekly, but held up a corner of the spread. "Drop that!" she cried, stamping her foot; "drop it this minute! Do you suppose I'm going to let you look out!" "I don't care what you allow," said the poor fellow, with the rashness of despair, "but whatever you do, I'm going to look our of here as long as I have the spirit of a man!"

PISTOLS FOR TWO.

Jeff. Davis and Henry S. Foote.

It would not be surprising to witness, at an early day, Jefferson Davis, ex President of the Southern Confederacy, and ex-Senator Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, calling for pistols for two. Davis announces that in 1851 he published Foote as a constitutional liar, and his subsequent career only served to confirm that judgment. To this Foote makes a lengthy reply, the latter and most significant part of his letter reading as follows: "But I tell this mighty man of Gath who writes so blusteringly for publication in newspapers, that I do not live in absolute concealment. My whereabouts may be easily found by him or his idolizing confederates. He knows, as thousands of others know, that for full twenty years I have stood ready to accord to him such satisfaction as he might deem necessary to his deeply wounded honor, and that whatever general views I may entertain touching the propriety of settling such issues as have arisen between him and myself in the mode referred to, yet that from special deference to him I should be altogether induced to make his an exceptional case. Habitually a calumniator of honest and patriotic men, he has no right to skulk behind hypocritical pretences of extreme piety." Already it is rumored in Washington that arrangements are being made for the hostile meeting. Such a collision would cause at least some sensation.

A Pretty Prison Story.

A prisoner in the Missouri Penitentiary, too weak to work and who had the run of the yard, one day asked the warden if he could be allowed to cultivate a small corner in the enclosure. "What do you want to raise?" "Cucumbers, sir." Why, you can't raise them here; the prisoners would steal them." "No, sir," said the man, firmly, "they will not steal one of them." "Well, go ahead," said the warden; "if any of the cucumbers are stolen, don't come to me with your complaints." "You will never hear from me on that score, sir." The cucumbers were planted, watered, trained and cultivated, and an immense crop was the result. At last, however, as the fruit grew, it disappeared, and the warden became convinced that the owner sold it for liquor, produce or some other contraband article. He directed the man to be watched, and finally he was detected in the act of carrying his cucumbers to the hospital and giving them to the poor fellows who in their sickness craved them. Not one had been stolen.

Paper Consumption of the World.

Dr. Albinus Rudal, of Vienna, has made a curious calculation of the amount of paper consumed in all countries. According to him, the Russian consumes 1 pound of paper per year; the Spaniard, 1¾; the Mexican and Central American, 2; the Italian and Austrian, 3¾; the Canadian (including all British America), 5¾; the Frenchman, 7¾; the German, 8; the American, 8¾; the Englishman, 11¾. Dr. Rudal estimates the world's paper product of all kinds at 1,800,000,000 pounds per annum. Of this one half is employed in printing, one sixth for writing, and the remainder for various other purposes. He divides the total product as follows: for government uses (official documents), 200 000 000 pounds; educational uses, 180,000,000; trade, 240,000,000; manufacturing industry, 180,000,000, private correspondence, 100 000 000; printing, 900,000,000. To produce 1,800,000,000 books there are 9 800 factories, etc., employing 90 000 men and 180,000 women. Then there are 100,000 collectors of rags. The paper import of the United States is given at 3 000 000 pounds, the domestic manufacture at 374,000,000.

The Local Editor's Dream.

Once upon a time a local editor dreamed that he was dead, and in another world. He approached the gate of the city before him, and knocked for admittance, but no one answered his summons. The gate remained closed against him. Then he cried aloud for an entrance, but the only response were scores of heads appearing above the wall on each side of the gate. At sight of him the owners of the heads set up a dismal howl, and one of them cried: "Why didn't you notice the big egg I gave you?" At this horrid and most unexpected interrogation the poor local turned in the direction of the voice to learn its owner, when another voice shrieked, "Where's the piece you were going to write about my soda fountain?" And close upon that was the awful demand. "Why did you write a piece about old Peddle's fence, and never say a word about my new gate?" Whatever answer he was going to frame to this appeal was cut abruptly off by the astonishing query: "What did you spell my name wrong in the programme for?" The miserable man turned to flee, when he was rooted to the spot by this terrible demand: "Why did you put my marriage among the deaths?" He was on the point of saying the foreman did it, when a shrill voice madly cried: "What made you put in my runaway, and spoil the sale of my horse?" And this was followed by the voice of a female hysterically proclaiming: "This is the brute that botched my poetry, and made me ridiculous!" Whereupon hundreds of voices screamed: "Where's my article? Give me back my article." And in the midst of the horrid din the poor wretch awoke, perspired at every pore, and screaming for help. The next day he resigned, and we had to hunt up another local editor.—*Danbury News.*

The Heathen Chinee as a Shoemaker.

Within the last six or eight years the shoe business has grown to be one of the most important industries, and is now represented by six large shops. The largest of these is C. T. Sampson's, rendered famous by the employment of "Heathen Chinee." Watching them at their work they seemed not greatly unlike American shoemakers, though appearing rather more quick and deft of hand. A glance at their quarters, however, marks them of a different race. The sleeping bunks, ranged in tiers on all sides of half a dozen rooms, remind one of chicken coops at a county fair. Rude attempts at papering with picture papers indicate a slight inoculation of American ideas, but the sleeping rooms look more like a collection of dog-kennels or overgrown dove-cotes than places for human habitation. In the kitchen the visitor may find half a dozen "Chinee" cooks, perhaps just serving up the dinner—central dishes of meat, vegetables, and potato made into one grand potpourri, and a large bowl of rice on every table, with side dishes of fish at every plate, set out on plain board tables, without a suspicion of table-cloths or napkins; nothing besides the dishes and food, in fact, except the inevitable chopsticks. These are all the luxuries of their life, and yet they appear contented and intelligent.

An Ex-King Turns Farmer.

From all accounts, Amadeus, ex-King of Spain, is well resigned to his lot as a private citizen of Italy. He states that he had no regret in laying off the vanities of royal pomp and splendor. His home is near Milan, a small, but nicely laid out farm, known as Monte Vecchio. His house is small, but convenient and well furnished. He devotes considerable time to his farm and garden, in which he is seconded by his wife, who is a domestic sort of woman. A visitor found the ex-King in his shirt sleeves, sitting on a rug, smoking and reading a comic paper. He remarked that he had so few visitors that it was a positive relief to see a strange face. He occasionally goes to Naples to review an army corps, but he spends nearly all his time with his family at home. He thinks the Spaniards are too much wedded to old customs to receive much profit from people of other nations. He states that he went to Spain more to gratify the ambitious wishes of his relatives, who wanted to strengthen the power of Italy by a foreign alliance, than to gratify any ambition of his own.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or hernia is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge if the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited

WANTED!

North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.

Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $10,000 for Two Years.
Mortgage, $5,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $3,000, for Two Years.

Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. Bonds.
ALSO,
FOR SALE,
BANK STOCKS,
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RAILWAY STOCKS,
RAILWAY BONDS,
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PUTS AND CALLS
On All Active New York Stocks.
$100 for 100 Shares.
Explanatory Circular mailed on application.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
Luther S. Kauffman,
BROKER,
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 51 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.
DR. J. STEPHENS & CO.'S
Patent Myopia or Cornea Flattener
Their object is to bring the sight to a natural focus by restoring the cornea of the eye which is too convex by gradually flattening or pressing the cornea to its natural curvature, causing the rays of light to impinge and converge on the retina without the aid of concave glass. By their use the cornea gradually resumes its natural convexity and the sight its youthful clearness, brilliancy and strength. So-ld at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
LADIES'
New Linen Collars and Cuffs
In all the new styles.
HAMBURG
Edgings and Embroideries,
Large variety—low prices.
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs,
KID GLOVES, Black and Colored,
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Neck-Ties, Scarfs, Bows,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS,
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ALL THE
Newest Novelties
ARRIVING DAILY,
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165, 167 AND 169
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JOS. HORNE & CO.,
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PENN AVENUE.
FINE WHITE SHIRTS!
A SPECIALTY.
We keep constantly on hand a Complete and Full Assortment of
Men's Fine Shirts,
In all qualities and LATEST STYLES, open back or front.
We also take the measure and make to order, and guarantee a perfect fit.
Fine Linen Cuffs and Collars,
LINEN SHIRT FRONTS
AND WRISTBANDS!
AT
LOWEST PRICES!
Gents' Furnishing Department
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No. 197 Penn Avenue,
Open on Saturday night till 9 o'clock.

Bona Fide Reductions
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PANIC PRICES.
Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 20 to 50 cents on the dollar off.
Fine English and French Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
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At 50 per cent. discount.
Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.
EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.
Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jacke's,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
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SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
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Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. & B. Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to filling orders. au26

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Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
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Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
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Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
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International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
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Pays Interest on Deposits.
2 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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Special agreements relating to interest made.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1874.

Quietness characterized the day yesterday,—the offerings of paper at the banks being light. The weather doubtless exerted some influence on this, as on business. The tendency toward ease still continues at the banks, and no other experience is now anticipated for months to come. Real estate continues quite inactive. Business generally is very quiet.

The tendency of stocks is still to weakness. There was a material decline in general of the New York stocks yesterday, but the special realions were not at all clear to the outside public. It is presumed that there is a bear movement, but its origin and aim is not known. So much is afloat in the way of rumor that little dependence can be placed on what is said.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific for the year 1873 are reported at $10,250,000; the net earnings at $5,130,000. Interest and obligations amount to $3,442,000. If this calculation be true there is a surplus of $1,700,000, equal to a dividend of 4½ per cent. on the stock.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wed'dy.
Gold closed at	111⅛	10[illegible]
6s—coupons 1881	118⅝	118⅝
Do. do. 1881	117⅝	117⅝
5-20s 1865	114⅜	114⅜
" 1865	116¼	116⅜
" 1865 new	117⅛	117⅛
" 1867	117⅝	117⅝
" 1868—coupons	117⅝	117⅝
10-40's	114	114
Currency 6's	118½	118½
New 5 per cents	113	113
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103⅝	103¾
Erie	46	46
Do. preferred	71⅝	71⅝
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾
North Western Common	69¾	69¾
Do. preferred	87½	87½
Rock Island	104⅝	104⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98	98
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾
Western Union Telegraph	76⅝	76⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅜	24⅜
Illinois Central	84½	84½
Toledo & Wabash	53⅜	53⅜
Harlem	125	125
Chicago and Alton	108¼	108¼
Adams Express	91⅜	91⅜
American Express	69	69
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	91½	91½
U. S. " "	100	100
Fort Wayne	91⅜	91⅜

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of sales of stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Tuesday.	Wed'dy.
Penna. Central	48¾	48¾
Erie	46	46
Camden Con. of N. J.	121	121
Oil Creek	16¾	16¾
Lehigh Valley	59	60
Central Transportation	43	43¾
Empire Co.	50	50
A. V. R. R. 7-30	99¾	99¾
Penna. scrip dividend	94	94¾

NEW YORK, January 28, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $204,000. The customs receipts were $391,000. Money was easy at 5; prime discounts 6@7. Sterling exchange not firm at 483¼@484 for sixty days, and 487@487¼ for sight. Gold ranged at 111⅞@111¾, and closed at the highest price. The carrying rater were 1@6. The clearings were $28,000,000. State bonds were quiet and strong. Governments closed firm. Stocks declined before call ¼@⅝, but in the early board advanced on the general list ¼@1¼. In the afternoon the board was dull and moderately active, without special features. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 146,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Western Union, 12,500 Union Pacific, 8,500 Pacific Mail, 19,000 Union, 7,000 New York Central, 9,000 Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 39,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Delaware & Lackawanna.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 118⅝; 5-20's '64, 114¾; do. '64, 116½; do. '65, 117¾; 5-20s' '65, new, 116⅝; do. '67, 117¾; do. '68, 117⅝; new 5's, 113; 10-40's, 114; Currency 6's, 118.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee, old, 81; do. new, 80¾; Virginia, new, 47; do. old, 43; North Carolina, old, 29½; do. new, 17.

Stocks.—Canton, 77¾; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76¾; Quicksilver, 29; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 69; American Express, 62; United States Express, 60¼; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 47¾; do. preferred, 71; Michigan Central, 90; Northwestern common, 69¾; do preferred, 72; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 48¾; do preferred, 71¾; Toledo & Wabash, 53½; do. preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 91¾; Chicago & Alton, 108¾; do. preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 76½; Lake Shore, 81¾; Illinois Central, 100; Union Pacific, 34½; Harlem, 125; do. preferred, 118; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91½; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Terre Haute, 13; do. preferred, 33; Burlington & Quincy, 106¼; Panama, 30¾; Central Pacific, 96; Union, 86; Hartford & Erie, 27½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106.

LONDON, January 28.—Consols: money, 92@92⅝; 5-20s '65, 108; do '67, 108¾; 10 40s, 106¼; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 95½; Erie, 43¾; do preferred, 70.

PARIS, January 28.—Rentes 58f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, January 28.—5 20s '62, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1874.

The inclement weather has, as it always does, curtailed out door business somewhat, yet trade in general, while it is not active, is, if we are not mistaken, fully as good as it usually is at this particular time, and is all that can reasonably be expected. It is true, the demand for nearly all the leading staples is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, and further enquiry is chiefly for those articles that are of absolute necessity. In regard to values, there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES.—Market continues quiet and prices unchanged, ranging from $3.50 to $4 9 brl., as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—65 to 7c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—In good supply and dull, but unchanged: $1.80 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4c ₱ ₱.

BUTTER—Dealers generally report the market easier, in consequence of increased receipts and offerings, but prices, especially for the best grades, are still maintained; we continue to quote at 32@33c for prime to choice roll.

CARBON OIL—Standard breaks quotable at 22½c ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—Market is reported firmer to-day, with a fair demand; 8 cents to request, and extra and double extra 10c and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western 9c; Wisconsin and Michigan 8 cents 50c to 58c; cooking and dairy 6 cents &c to 6½c; pickled wool in demand at 60c to 58c for superfine and others.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—160 brls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 100 do, J Wilson & Son; 40 do, owners; 3 do cider, Braden & P; 1 tub butter, H J McCracken; 1 car oats, A Bricker & Son; 2 brls grease, 4 bdls leather, Flaccus & Son; 7 pkgs produce, S Ewart & Co; 1 brl hats, Loh & Co; 15 brls 2 nappies, E F & A Co; 20 do apples, Head C & Co; 2 do eggs, Voigt N & Co; 35 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 31 brls bungs, Armstrong Bro & Co; 20 cases tobacco, Lippincott & Co; W D Cooper Bro; 16 do, C C Baer & Co; 1 car flour, Houck McC & Co; 2 do oats, Schnebach & H; 200 o brls ₱ bbl, owners; 1 car sundries, S Robert Dickey & Co; 1 do rye, W J Meek; 2 cars m iron, McKnight D & Co; 2 brls oil, S W Wilcox.

ERIE AND CLEVELAND.—1 car oil, Hemphill & Co; 1 car oil brls, Central Ref Co; 100 brls flour, Bryce W & Co; 160 cases fish, Watt L & Co; 1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1 do W H Devore; 1 do rye, W H Lippencott; 198 brls and half do 1 beef, J Lesser & Co; 10 half brls do, C Kitzner & Co; 1 whisky, G C Murphy; 12 brls fish, T McCoy; 2 do, W Birch; 40 cases grease, Paine A & Co; 6 crates woodin ware, T J Bigham; 1 do, Hamilton & Co; 1 do, Wm Fleming & Son; 1 do, Wm Wilcox.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 do straw, L L Chandler; 5 brls rye, Heinz; 9 pkgs mdse, J Lockhart; 2 brls butter 1 brl eggs, G McFerron Bro; 2 brls oats, J C Thompson; 1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 1 car oats, Ostrotti; 1 do, G Schmidt; 1 do, P Ruppert; 1 do, H Cordier; 2 do, J M Hemphill; 100 brls flour, S P Armstrong; 20 do b wpaper, J H Hengerer; 1 car corn, W J Kuntz; 54 sks f seed, M B Suydam; 33 sks oats; 18 do corn, J Stewart; 10 bags potatoes, 90 do, do, 200 do, 100 sks meal, J C Thompson; 1 car shingles, J Alston & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 car straw, C S Scott; 1 cases tobacco, W D Cooper; 1 car corn feed, J M Peet; 38 tres grease, Reed & Owens & Co; 10 brls whisky, J Getty & Co; 10 do, Weller Bro; 24 pails tobacco, T J Wallace; 2 cars straw, C A Wintemyer; 25 brls oil, J E Parker; 80brls whisky, J McKay; 4 car buffalo meats, D Peet; 2 cars hay, Smith & Gazzam; 1 do grain; 5 do; 16 brls apples, H Riddle Son & Co; 7 do, Head C & Co; 1 car o brls, Maloney & L; 3 cars staves, J O'Callahan.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—4 cars l stone, Carnagie K and Co. 4 do Shoenberger B and Co, 3 do Isabella F Co, 3 do Coon, Schaible C Co, 2 do lime, W J Baughman, 1 do Star F B Co, 2 do beer, one, Consolidated G Co. 1 do lumber, G W Guss, 1 do stone, Brown and Wagonite C do r oil, Watt, L and Co, 48 sks oats, John McCluly.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—7 cars wh c, Marshal; Kennedy and Co; 4 do barley, J Rhodes; 1 do corn, W [illegible]ah & Co; 2 do barley, Peet B Co; 2 do corn, Houck McC & Co; 1 do, l do barley, McHenry & H; 2 do oats, Voigt M & Co; 3 cars rye, W J Meek.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Nimick & Co. m	18	E Porter m	9
J Reamer. m	7	L Peterson & Son. 2	
Pgh Forge & I Co. m	4		
Total	18		18

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co. o	15	Zug & Co. p	4
McKelvey D and Co. p	2	Pgh Bolt Co. o	2
Isabella Furnace. o	20	Reese G & Co. o	2
Total			38

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter m	1	Nimick & Co. m	8
R Wister. m	16		
Total			25

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Nimick & Co. m	2	Lewis O & P. m	2
Klouman C and Co. m	2		
Total			6

SCRAP IRON, &c.
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WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Ends, Locomotive Tires, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers.
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For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

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I. W. SLOTT.....Clerk.
Will receipt through to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans.
For Freight apply on board or to
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CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
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100 bbls Eastern Calcined Plaster;
50 bbls Western Calcined Plaster,
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1874. 124 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river was stationary yesterday, with 8½ feet in channel; it is probable that there will be more water within the next 24 hours, under the influence of recent rains. Weather has again turned colder, and the indications last evening were that it would freeze during the night. Business at the levee continues dull, as compared with last week.

The J. E. Rankin, from Matamoras, arrived and departed.

The Exchange departed last evening with a good freight list, and she will doubtless pick up considerable below. James Henderson and Wm. Abrams are her pilots.

The Allegheny was reported rising at Oil City yesterday.

The Fearless is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and as will be seen by card, she will receive freight to Memphis and New Orleans.

Captain R. C. Mason, one of the owners and chief clerk of the Upper Missouri steamer B. H. Durfee, was in town yesterday. The Durfee is in winter quarters at Sioux City, and Captain Mason is spending his vacation with his family at Brownsville, Pa.

The Louisville Courier of Thursday says: The stern wheel steamer Camellia was sold at the foot of Seventh street yesterday at 12 o'clock by the United States Marshal, for the sum of $2,750, one-third cash and the balance on three and six months' time, with interest from date. Capt. R. H. Woolfolk owned half of the boat when it was raised by John Duff to $1,200, Graham & Brecount to $1,800, Woolfolk $1,400, Graham & Brecount $1,600, Lee Crane $2,000, Graham & Brecount $2,200, Lee Crane $2,600, R. H. Woolfolk $2,550, Graham and Brecount $2,650, Lee Crane $2,700, R. H. Woo folk $2,750, Graham and Brecount $2,750, when she was knocked down to them. They will put her in the trade between this city and the Cincinnati, Louisville and Tennessee river trade.

—The Memphis Appeal-Gazette says: The Ironsides, of Gray's Iron Line, arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with two model barges nearly loaded with merchandise for New Orleans. She laid over here to lay to fill out, and is receiving at the foot of Broadway. She is under command of Capt. Jas. McDonald. Capt. J. H. Dunlap, Superintendent of the Iron Line, visits the Merchant's Exchange and makes the agreement for the Ironsides.—The Joseph Walton and Nellie Walton arrived from Pittsburgh with tows of coal. The latter is a new towboat. She returned to Pittsburgh with a tow of empty barges.—The Ems started up the river yesterday.—The towboat Hercules has been raised.

—The Vicksburg Herald of Saturday says: Judge Arthur, of the City Court, yesterday delivered a lengthy opinion in the case of the city vs. J. H. Gunning, the effect of which is that that city scrip is receivable for wharfage. As city scrip is worth little more than fifty cents on the dollar the payment of wharfage dues by the steamboats in the city's own pays will amount to a considerable reduction. For the little local packets this decision is especially good, as the tax imposed upon them has been undue and outrageous.

—The New Orleans Republican, of the City, while fooling with a loaded pistol, shot a negro cabin boy through the head accidentally. This was below Lake Providence. When the boat reached that town, Parker left the boat, with two colored men who witnessed the tragedy, and delivered himself into the hands of an officer. The dead body was taken ashore at Lake Providence for a coroner's jury to sit upon it.

—The New Orleans Republican, of Thursday, says: On the arrival of the steamboat Bart Able last night, Sergeant Vankirk arrested Mate Jacob Parker for having caused the death of Louis Edwards. The trouble occurred at a point in the river several days ago, and the injured man was sent to the Charity Hospital, where he died.

—Thomas Sherlock has been appointed administrator of John Johnson, who was killed at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, last Friday. Nothing is known as to the probable amount of property the deceased, nor as to whether he left a will. The administrator gave bond in $10,000, however, but should it be discovered that the deceased left a will, the appointment will not stand.

—The Mobile Sheet, on her way to New Orleans, refused five hundred bales of cotton at Paducah, corn at New Madrid, and other freight above.

—W. H. Dunlevy Esq., of the old firm of Wilson & Dunlevy, boat builders, died at his residence in North Wheeling, of typhoid pneumonia on Monday last.

—The St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday says: Tonnage for New Orleans is in excess, and rates down to 35c for flour, and 17½c for lard and bacon per 100 pound.

The sale at the Court House in St. Louis of Stillwell and Powell's one fifth of the steamer Richmond has been postponed until Wednesday next, on account of the severity of the weather.

—The Fashion, having been docked and repainted, has re entered the Portsmouth and Huntington trade.

—Capt. Andy Robinson is Secretary and Treasurer of the tri weekly Journal of Ironton.

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A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Guion State Line and Allan Line of steamers. Passengers booked to either of the above ports. Also selling agent for and from New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown each way. Drafts issued in England, Ireland and Scotland, and all the principal towns in Europe from $1 and upward.
Foreign Exchange sold promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly attended to.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday until 9 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

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128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
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100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand;
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers' stock wholesale and retail.
GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
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HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
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New Crop N. O. Molasses.
CHOICE AND STRICTLY PRIME.
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AUGUST 4. WM. GORMLY.

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4 CARS PRIME PEACH BLOW POTATOES.
2 cars prime Early Rose do.
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50 bbls. Pickles.
50 half bbls. do.
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30 crocks Apple Jelly.
Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Dates, &c., in store and to arrive.
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LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG.

The Senate at Work on Minor Bills ---The Election Law Through the House---A Hitch About the Advertising Bill---Numerous Petitions in Favor of Local Option.

A Pittsburgh Delegation in Harrisburg on "Business" ---The Division of Fines Among the Schools--- Journalists Jubilating---The Evans Case---Vacancy Filled.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. WARFEL, of Lancaster, presented a petition from citizens of Ephrata exempting those who observe the seventh day as the Sabbath, from any penalty for attending to secular business on the first day of the week.

Judicial Districting.

Mr. LEMON, of Blair, presented a petition from citizens in the Twenty-fourth Judicial District asking that no change be made in that district.

Mr. ROYAN presented a petition from the Beaver County Bar, praying for the establishment of a separate Judicial District of that county.

Local Option's Friends Moving.

The friends of Local Option throughout the State seem to be as thoroughly aroused on the question as are their opponents, and they are bringing their influence to bear upon the Legislature. To-day a number of Senators representing different sections of the State, presented petitions numerously signed, against the repeal of the Local Option law. Every day the indications show more decidedly that there is to be a lively fight over this question this session again.

A $20,000 Map.

Mr. GRAHAM, presented from the Finance Committee, a bill providing for the appropriation of $20,000 to secure a correct map of the State. That ought to be a sufficient stimulus to those interested.

Mr. CHALFANT, offered from committee a bill regulating the manner of advertising for the State and prescribing the mode of drawing warrants for the payment of the same.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, presented a petition from citizens of Allegheny, protesting against the repeal of the Local Option law.

Appeals from Viewers' Reports.

The act providing that in case parties appearing from the report of viewers in railroad cases do not receive a verdict more favorable than that awarded to the party appealing, shall pay the costs, was postponed by a motion of Messrs. Wallace and Anderson, of Allegheny, for the reason that it gave too much license to corporations.

Reviewing Grand Juries.

Mr. MCCLURE offered a bill giving authority to Courts of Quarter Sessions in certain cases, to review the findings of Grand Juries.

HOUSE.

Fishy.

A special commission was formed for the inspection of fish ways and hatching houses.

Also a commission was formed for the purpose of superintending the enlargement of the hall of the House of Representatives, to make it sufficiently commodious to accommodate the increased number of members in the next assembly.

"Passed Finally."

The general election law was disposed of in the House to-day. It was called up for final passage, and went through by a vote of 76 ayes to 18 nays. It now goes back to the Senate to give that body an opportunity to decide upon the merits of the amendments "tacked on" in the House.

The New Offices.

Mr. NEWMYER introduced bills defining the duties, fixing the salaries and providing for the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs and Lieutenant Governor.

The Advertising Bill

has not yet been put on the way. The bill came back to the House with the amendments made by the Senate, and the House refused to concur. The Senate was equally determined, and to day a Committee of Conference was appointed to consider the matter and adjust the differences.

Routine business engaged the attention of both Houses the remainder of the session.

An Office goes a Begging.

Mr. J. E DIXON, of Indiana county, has been elected Assistant Postmaster of the House to fill the place of S. A. Smith, who was first elected but never put in an appearance.

Distributing the Fines.

The following is the text of the section added to the election bill in relation to distributing fines among the public schools—which will be interesting to directors as showing the manner of the division:

"All funds arising from fines imposed and collected in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be applied to the common schools of the county in which said fines may have been collected, and to be apportioned among the several schools, according to population."

Evan's Trial.

The new trial of George O. Evans, attracts some attention, but interest so far as the details go, has to a large extent died out. The result may stir up fresh attention.

A Pittsburgh Delegation.

A Pittsburgh delegation consisting of J. Harvey Jones, B. W. Morgan and T. W. Davis, are here. They would like to have the "Wilkinsburg Way"—included in the local advertising bill, but the wishes of the delegation will hardly be realized.

Journalistic Jamboree.

The Annual Convention of the editorial fraternity has attracted a goodly representation from that royal press in Pennsylvania, and the "blow out" is considered a success.

ARCTIC.

[The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Keenday Telegraph* evidently believes that "a lie well stuck to, is as good as the truth." He asserted, dogmatically the other day that the GAZETTE's telegraphic dispatch about the new House rules and order of business for the week had been shown that the other morning dailies contained in substance the same information, he ignores that fact and reiterates the first falsehood with an obstinacy that could only be exceeded by the frantic desire to save himself by any means—even to the adding of another to the first instalment of untruths; and then in the same sad, frenzied strain, he continues the vituperative by remarking that "none but an idiot could have sent such a dispatch." Perhaps 'tis true. Harrisburg corresponding duties may superinduce idiocy; at least we shall not attempt to gainsay his frank, autobiographical statement, so long as his own imbecile ravings serve such a purpose. But still Moody is sometimes the chief characteristic of a Harrisburg correspondent.]

NEW YORK.

Attempt by Communists to Burn a Church.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1874.

Sales of Scranton Coal.

At the monthly sale of Scranton coal to-day 50,000 tons were sold as follows: Steamboat, 6,000 tons, at $4.85; grate, 10,000 tons, at $4.75; egg, 5,000 tons, at $5.17 to $5.25; stove, 23,000 tons, at $5.20; chestnut, 6,000 tons, at $4.35 to $4.45.

Attempt to Burn a Church.

St. Bridget's Church, opposite Tompkins Square, was fired in two places, yesterday. The pastor, Rev. Father Hennessy, does not believe that the incendiaries were enemies of the church, but that their misguided aim was to secure employment, knowing that the congregation would be tolerably sure to rebuild at once.

Police Commissioner Gardner said he knew of no incendiary attempt by Communists except at the church of St. Bridget. Superintendent Matsell did not disguise his belief that the fires was the work of Communists, and further attempts of the kind are to be apprehended. He thought there could be no doubt that the Commune was thoroughly organized in this city. Threats against churches and school houses, and especially against all Roman Catholic institutions, had been frequently made since the Tompkins Square riot. He said that on the day of the riot many of the so called workingmen when they passed St. Joseph's Hospital looked up and shook their fists at the building, at the same time uttering threats. One of the rioters who had his head cut by a policeman's club, was tenderly cared for in the hospital, yet went away cursing his attendants. When questioned in regard to the precautions of the police, he said it was scarcely necessary to state that an especial watch had been kept of late over the churches and school houses, and that similar vigilance would be maintained in the future. It is understood that particular pains has been taken to guard every church in the eleventh precinct.

WILKESBARRE.

Meeting of Miners—Work to be Resumed Where the 1873 Basis is Offered.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 28.—At a meeting of delegates from various districts in this mining region in this city to-day, the proposition made by Superintendent Parrish on the 23d inst. to the miners of slopes Nos. 11, 12 and 13, to go to work on last year's basis, was considered. These works are situated in Plymouth, and the miners, having agreed not to resume work without the consent of the delegates from all the districts, brought the matter up to-day. It gave rise to considerable discussion, the Plymouth miners being in favor of accepting the proposition, but the delegates from some other districts were opposed, and gave it as their belief that Parrish would be able to supply the demand for some time by running those slopes with the amount of coal now on hand, and that his object was to leave all the remaining works of the company idle until the miners were willing to go to work upon any terms, with the understanding that if a starvation game should be played, that all should quit work.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all districts having the basis of 1873 offered them for 1874 shall resume work.

FOREIGN.

Speech by Gladstone at a Mass Meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mass Meeting at Blackheath.

LONDON, January 28.—The mass meeting at Blackheath to-day was not so large as expected, on account of a heavy fog and drizzling rain. Gladstone, however, was on the ground at the appointed time and delivered an address. He admitted that Parliament had been dissolved because the Government felt their power was ebbing. He sharply attacked Disraeli for seeking to divert the attention of the people from domestic to foreign politics. The real issue before the country was finance. The measures now proposed by the Government were eminently practicable. They wanted to reduce and reform local taxation, and abolish the income tax, intending to relieve the consumer by means of an existing surplus. The adjustment of taxation and economy in the administration of the revenue were dwelt upon by the speaker at great length. The necessity for economy, which the Conservatives never practiced, was unfavorable to the Conservative reaction.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone proposed, as the watchword for the party, "Liberal union." If the Liberals were not united, they would suffer disgraceful defeat. If dissensions occurred, he would refuse to continue to lead the party.

Gladstone spoke for one hour, and at the close received a vote of confidence. Only 3,000 persons were present.

Parliamentary Election.

The Parliamentary election in Greenwich will be held on the 3d of February.

Bright to Appear Before his Constituents.

Bright will appear before his constituents at Birmingham on Saturday next, and give his views on the situation.

Address of Bright to His Constituents.

The address of Bright to his constituents is published. It is brief. It possesses no special features, and fully concurs in the policy announced by Gladstone.

The Tichborne Case.

In the Tichborne case to-day, Hawkins concluded the summing up for the prosecution with a passionate vindication of Lady Radcliffe, who he declared had never been soiled by the filthy, blighting, unholy and unnatural touch of the defendant.

Meetings of Liberals.

LONDON, January 29—5:30 A. M.—Forster and Childers addressed a Liberal meeting in this city last night. Mr. Childers dwelt on the financial success of the Government. In reference to its foreign policy, he reminded his hearers that in 1862 he was one of the few who openly declared in Parliament their desire for the triumph of the Federals in the United States.

The meeting adopted votes of confidence in the distinguished gentlemen who had addressed it.

Mr. Arch has been invited to stand for Parliament in Birmingham.

Mr. Disraeli will speak at Aylesbury on Saturday.

A meeting of leading Liberals was held in Marylebone last evening to nominate a candidate for Parliament. The names of Daniel Grant, Tom Hughes and Edwin James were mentioned, and Mr. Grant was finally selected as the candidate.

The Liberal journals this morning say from seven to eight thousand people attended the Gladstone meeting on Blackheath yesterday.

STATE NEWS.

TWO Wilmore boys were sent to Ebensburg jail on Saturday for robbing a spring house.

E. S. GOLDEN and A. J. Montgomery, Esqs., of Kittanning, recently sent a car load of provisions to the suffering poor at Brady's Bend.

IT IS said that Mr. Westerman has sold his interest in the Westerman Iron Works, at Sharon, to Mr. Buhl, one of his partners, for $350,000.

JOHN MOODY and Lewis Rosentire, on trial at Harrisburg for the murder of Abraham Behm, have both been convicted of murder in the first degree.

IT is said there is a young lady residing at the Summit, Cambria county, whose age is only sixteen years, and she weighs two hundred and thirty-eight pounds.

JOHN COVERT, of Butler county, died on the 21st of December, aged ninety-three years. Mr. Covert resided in that county for sixty three years, and was highly esteemed.

JOHN MCDERMOTT has been arrested at Scranton, on suspicion of being the man who shot John Haley, at Dickson, on Friday night. His manner is that of one suffering under aberration of mind. Haley died of his wounds on Sunday.

THE Old Fellows' Home Association of Western Pennsylvania met at Meadville last week, and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, J. R. Robertson; Secretary, J. D. McCoy; Trustees, Messrs. Martin, Beach, Lowry, Houser and Robinson.

JOHN FORSMAN and Mrs. Snyder, the Butler county poisoners, were sentenced on Saturday last—Foreman to four years and eight months, and Mrs. Snyder to two years and six months imprisonment. Foreman and Mrs. Snyder were brought to the Penitentiary by Sheriff Kelley on Monday morning last.

PATRICK CONNER, who says he is from Pittsburgh, has been playing the confidence game with a couple of gentlemen in Phoenixville. After being liberally provided with supper and lodgings, Patrick stole three dollars from a fellow lodger and decamped, but he was subsequently arrested and is now awaiting trial in the West Chester jail.

MR. AND MRS. DAVIS, of Youngsville, Warren county, celebrated their golden wedding on the 22d day of December, and the occasion was most fittingly observed by the presence of their nine children—all of whom have survived and were present, besides some twenty-five grand children and three great grand children. The old gentleman is now in his seventy-fifth year, while his partner of half a century, is about seventy years old.

WHEN a man milks a cow he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The angry animal humped herself and were dreadfully "put out." The cow introduced about two tons weight into one of her hind legs, and then passed it under the milker's left jaw. When he ceased whirling around, and myriads of stars had disappeared, he said farming was the hardest work a man could put his hands to.

ON LAST Thursday evening Mrs. John Cunningham, of Huntingdon county, gave her infant the usual dose of laudanum for some slight affliction, with which it had been suffering for several days, before retiring. The dose appears to have been the dregs of a bottle. The mother did not notice any peculiar change in the conduct of the child until an hour after the administration of the dose, when it fell into a stupor; and neighbors were called in. Drs. Miller and Brumbaugh, but all efforts to arouse the little one were futile, and it expired about six hours afterwards.

THE action of the Supreme Court, in the case of Henry Briceland, the Washington county murderer, has not yet been certified to the Governor, and the record has not been transmitted to the Governor, without which he cannot take action. It is presumed the necessary notification will be given in a few days. The friends of the condemned man will at the proper time, it is asserted, circulate a petition for pardon or commutation of sentence. Briceland does not exhibit unusual anxiety, but continues to occupy his time by making drawings of animals, birds, &c., several of which he has presented to acquaintances.

A WORKMAN in the rolling mill, at Rohrerstown, Lancaster county, named McBride, abused and beat a little French boy, who was at work in the mill, on Monday, and when the day's labor was over the little fellow went home and told his mother of the circumstance. About 12 o'clock at night the irate mother made her appearance at the mill and "went for" that McBride badly, striking him upon the head with a poker and knocking him down. The youngster accompanied her, and when he saw his abuser lying upon the ground, he seized a pair of roughing tongues and struck him upon the head, inflicting a large and painful scalp wound, together with other injuries.

MR. JOHNSON WHITE, the Crier of the Court in Butler county, was, on the 20th inst., the recipient of a "surprise" by the judges and lawyers of Butler, during which the latter were present-ed with an entire new suit of clothes. Various speeches were made, all bearing testimony to Mr. White as "an honest man, the noblest work of God," and to the fact that he was "always a gentleman." A single fact, mentioned by one of the speakers, illustrated Squire White's care for the feelings of others; toat was, that on a certain occasion when he was a guest at the table of a friend the boiled eggs served him happened to be "bad eggs" when he broke them, but with a delicate regard for the feelings of his host and hostess, and that they might see or know nothing of the matter, he *swallowed* the eggs, bad as they were. This and much more was told to the credit of Squire White, and the occasion altogether was one of hilarity—of many pleasant incidents, and one ever to be remembered by all present.

OHIO ITEMS.

AT Northampton, 12 miles west of Springfield, George Patton, a young man, shot and killed himself with a rifle yesterday afternoon.

JASON CASE, in ten years' service as Justice of the Peace in Circleville, docketed 4,150 civil cases, over 3,000 criminal cases, and united 215 couples in matrimony.

TUESDAY evening Henry Wester, aged 16, living two miles from New Washington, left home to attend an oyster supper at a neighbor's house, and was found dead about half an hour afterwards, lying on his face. Heart disease is the supposed cause of his death.

THE Bellaire *Independent* advocates the building a narrow gauge railroad from that place via St. Clairsville to Urichsville on the Pan Handle road. It thinks that such a road can be built for $15,000 per mile, which would make for fifty miles, the distance between the two points, $750,000.

THE Youngstown Opera House is nearly completed. It covers a space of seventy-eight by one hundred and ten, with an auditorium seventy-four feet square, and a common seating capacity of fifteen hundred persons. Six hundred persons more can be seated on extra occasions. The interior is rich in elaborate ornamentation.

ONE morning last week the body of Wyatt McKay, of Brookfield township, Ohio, was found on the roadside, near Coalburg, with life extinct. From what we can learn of the matter, it seems that on the night before he was driving home, when one side of his buggy ran over a pile of rails on the roadside, which threw him out, breaking his neck. When found he was lying on his face, with his hands spread out in the manner he must have fallen, with his face in the mud, which was frozen about it.

Pittsburgh's Favorite No. 53.

Why? Because at No. 53 Smithfield street is the Merchant Tailoring House of B. Tiegel, who is as great a favorite in his line as Maggie Mitchell is to opera goers. And for the same reason, because as she is a proficient in her art, so is Tiegel in his, and will make you a suit as neatly-fitting and as elegant in every respect as can be had East, West or anywhere else.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Egypt, at Queenstown; the steamer City of Brooklyn, at Queenstown.

At Home Again.

The many friends of Dr. Thos. J. Gallaher will be glad to learn that his trans-Atlantic journeyings have been accomplished, and that after an absence of several months, he reached home yesterday in excellent health. The Doctor was accompanied by his wife, the death of whose father happening while they were abroad, had the effect of marring the pleasure and abreviating the duration of their trip.

The Religious Amendment.

Feltx R. Brunot, Esq., President of the Association has issued a call for a National Convention in the interests of the religious amendment, to be held in Library Hall this city, February 4th, 1874. The object of the convention, as set forth in the call, is "to secure such an amendment to the Constitution as will suitably acknowledge Almighty God as the Author of the nation's existence and the ultimate source of its authority, Jesus Christ as its Ruler, and the Bible as the supreme rule of its conduct, and thus indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all Christian laws, institutions and usages on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land."

Allegheny Mayoralty.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The name of Alderman A. Bailey, of the First ward, was mentioned favorably in the GAZETTE some days ago in connection with the Mayoralty. The neighbors of Mr. Bailey, especially those who have had business before him, will all endorse him as a most efficient magistrate, well posted in State and Municipal laws—a gentleman of courteous manners, of correct moral habits, of ripe experience and with all the attributes calculated to fit him for Chief Municipal officer of the city—and very many, I am sure, would rejoice to see him elected. His chances for success would be first-rate if citizens generally, will but accord him his just dues and vote only for the best man. FIRST WARD.

"What Shall We Do With Our Daughters"

Our lecture-goers, who were so delighted with the brilliant lecture of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, delivered in Library Hall on Tuesday evening, will have another opportunity of hearing this "most polished lecturess on the platform" during the present week. The lady, after filling a couple of engagements in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, has been engaged to lecture next Saturday evening, January 31st, in the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, in behalf of a benevolent object. The lecture chosen for this occasion is what has generally been voted her richest effort—what shall we do with our daughters. This lecture has been especially revised and improved to suit the times and prepared expressly for the season of '74. Wherever it has been repeated it has received—what all of Mrs. Livermore's lectures deserve—unbounded applause.

In order to bring the entertainment within the reach of all, the price of admission has been fixed at 50 cents. Such an opportunity for hearing one of the best lectures ever penned will now again perhaps be offered, and a crowded house ought to be the result.

Ladies, Do Not Fail to Read This.

There are two B's in Allegheny at 128 Federal street, to which, for your own interest and benefit, we wish to call your attention. These B's are to be found at the extensive Dress Goods House of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, at the above number, and by dropping in here you will find a selection of goods that will meet every requirement, whether of style, purse or appearance. The Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, who, as the ladies all know, are courteous and attentive to their patrons, are also especially successful in keeping up a full line of rich, handsome and fashionable dress goods, and just such goods as the most exacting taste could demand. Mention may be made of their complete stock of Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, Table Linens, Shirting Linens, Sheetings, &c., all purchased at the lowest cash prices and offering very low. Choice new shades of all wool cashmeres, selling for 65c that formerly sold at $1.00 per yard. Black Corded Epinglines of the full value of 37½c at 25c per yard. Black Alpacas and Black Mohairs at from 10 to 20 per cent. less than usual price, and all other goods proportionately cheap. For bargains in goods of extra value call at 128 Federal street.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Supposed Work of an Incendiary.

At five minutes past twelve o'clock this morning, an alarm of fire was struck from box 63, Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets. It was occasioned by a fire being discovered in Anderson & Galley's planing mill and box factory on Twenty-ninth near Liberty street. The fire department's promptness prevented what threatened to be a serious fire. The building which was on fire, is an ironclad, and the indications would lead to the belief that it had been the work of an incendiary, as flames were discovered in two different places far apart from one another. The loss will amount to about $50.

THE SECOND SUIT.

More of these Notes—The Affairs of Moorhead, Adams & Co.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, a second suit was entered in reference to those notes, the legality of which are denied by Messrs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.—the first case having been concluded Tuesday evening. The action now on trial is brought by Samuel Y. Crentzburg vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., to recover on three promissory notes—one of $3,000, one of $1,500, and one of $2,000—making in all $6,000, two of them at three months, and one of them at four months. The notes were drawn by Calvin Adams to the order of Whitten & Co., endorsed by W. Whitten & Co., and by Moorhead, Adams & Co., the $3,000 one having the additional and last endorsement of Whitten & Co.

The only evidence brought forward by the prosecution was each note and after exhibiting the paper, the case for the plaintiff rested.

The defence then opened. Their claim was that the notes were given, as part of an issue of nearly $90,000, by Adams who had no authority to negotiate them. That when the other partners of the firm heard of the issue of so much paper, they had the Court dissolve the firm of Moorhead, Adams & Co., and that the notes in dispute were taken by the plaintiff after he had a full knowledge that they were not legally negotiated as the firm had dissolved. Drs. Miller and Brumbaugh, but all efforts to arouse the little one were futile, and it expired about six hours afterwards.

The evidence on this point was quite voluminous. In the main, it showed that General Moorhead was the financial agent of the firm, but that there had been instances where Mr. Adams had signed exchange for the firm, with authority, but not notes.

The main points of the case are the same as has been given heretofore and need no re petition. The case will likely continue for several days.

FOOTING UP THE ASSETS.

The Assignment of the Mechanics' Savings Bank—The Appraisers File Their Report.

Yesterday afternoon the assignee and appraisers in the matter of the assigment of the Mechanics' Savings Bank filed a schedule of the assets in the Court of Common Pleas.

First in the list appears the mortgages, which are generally for small amounts. The large ones are first that filed by Long, Blackmore & Co., mortgage for $31,000 on three acres of ground in one of the upper wards of the city—ward not named. There are three other mortgages for $6,000, $3,500 and $ 5,300, filed by Messrs. Blackmore and Tindle upon a piece of property on Van Braam street. These mortgages were made and recorded to secure overchecks, and are subject to a prior mortgage of $4,000. They were filed without the knowledge of the trustees of the bank. There is also a mortgage for $6 000 on J. C. Anderson's property on Western avenue, and one for $5,000 on the property of W. C. Dean, farmer, of Beaver county. All the others are for amounts less than $1 000.

The are also eighteen notes named among the Bills Receivable, of which but two are considered worthless, and all of them being small in amount.

Among ten notes that are set down as "overdue," all but four are appraised as good for the amount on their face. Two of these are drawn by T. J. Blackmore, and endorsed by James Blackmore, and are for $3,000 and $4,500 respectively. The other two are small notes.

The "over-checks" are in amounts less than $100 sums in these instances. Mr. Tindle's account seems to be overdrawn to the amount of $7,126 32, and James Blackmore's $4 180 40.

In stocks there are shares of the Central Bank valued at $5 000. Citizens' Insurance Company, $1,950. Keystone Bank, $1,000, and smaller amounts. The furniture in the establishment, and the fixtures are valued at $3,234.77.

The entire assets, as valued by the appraisers, are put down at $88,924.33. The liabilities are not given.

STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR.

A Notorious Thief Captured.

On yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a gang of three burglars entered the residence of Mr. John Gallagher, No. 1317 Bingham street, South Side. Mr. G. is the toll collector of the Birmingham bridge, and it was supposed by the thieves that he had a considerable amount of loose cash in the house. Mr. Gallagher and his son William, a young man about twenty-two years of age, sleep in the same apartment, and the latter hearing the rumpus the thieves made in the house, informed his father, and at once opened the door of his room, when he encountered a large man, and immediately a scuffle ensued. William held on his captive, and the two rolled down the stairs together. At the bottom of the flight, the burglar pulled from his pocket a single barreled D-rringer pistol, which he fired at his pursuer. The ball grazed the young man's head and lodged in the door jam. Nothing daunted by this attack, he still hung on to his prisoner, and scuffled with him into the yard, where still he would not let go of him. The father had by this time come to the assistance of his son, who had managed to wrest a huge knife from the ruffian during the scuffle. The female portion of the family raised the cry of "police!" which attracted the attention of a Mr. Holden, who came to the assistance of the Gallaghers, and who assisted in giving the man, who turned out to be John Britt, a notorious gambler and thief, and once a member of the police force, into the custody of Officer Porter. Yesterday morning Britt was taken before Deputy Mayor Salisbury, who remanded him to jail for Court. After the first alarm had been given, the other two burglars left, and were not recaptured. A large lot of clothing was found piled in a room, evidently ready to be carried off in case the robbers had succeeded in their endeavors.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Acting Mayor Butler disposed of fourteen cases at the lock-up yesterday morning.

....The trial of John M. Ensley, for the murder of L. L. Clary, is progressing at Cumberland, Md.

....The steam railroads converging in Pittsburgh paid over a million dollars into the State Treasury last year.

....John Dillinsmith, charged with deserting his wife, was yesterday released from jail, he furnishing $1,000 bail for court.

....Two fine rooms on Sixth street—one of the best streets for business in the city—are advertised for rent in to day's issue.

....Clerk Morrow yesterday sent notices to the Ward Assessors to make returns at once, under oath, of the resident taxables in their respective ballwicks.

....A call for a State convention of coal miners to be held at Harrisburg on the 24th of March next, has been issued by John Siney President of the Miner's National Association.

....The lovers of fun and music will be richly entertained this evening, by the Allegheny Quartette Club, at the Seventeenth ward School Hall. Music hath charms and fun is better than physic.

....Benno Kammer, a justice of the peace of Centre township, near Wheeling, has been held to bail in the sum of $2,500 on the charge of embezzling $2,283 03 from the Germania Life Insurance Company, while acting as its agent.

....The word "penny," used in reference to nails, has really no significance. It is a corruption, but has come into pretty general use. The idea is this: certain sizes weigh three pounds, four pounds and ten pounds per thousand nails. Those were to the effect that

....A new oil well has been struck on the Blaney farm, Petrolia, which is flowing between eight and nine hundred barrels daily. It is owned by the Hazelwood Oil Company. Parker & Hope struck oil on the Story farm, Monday, which is yielding about a hundred barrels.

....We are assured by one of the most prominent members that the Taxpayers' Union is not dead, the statement in a morning contemporary to the contrary notwithstanding, and that meetings will be called whenever the President considers it in the interest of taxpayers to do so.

....Mr. Rainbow has one horse less than he had yesterday. Had the animal not rolled over the bank at Negley's Run into the river, he would'nt have been drowned. The cart to which he was attached went with him a portion of the way, as did the driver, but they were both saved unhurt.

....The Martinsburg *Independent* chronicles the burning on Sunday last of the Morgantown county jail at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. The jailor, his family and three prisoners barely escaped with their lives. The prisoners not only left the burning building but made good their escape from the village. One of them has since been recaptured.

....On Tuesday morning a freight car was wrecked at Johnstown, by the coupling breaking between two cars, and in backing up to readjust it, came in collision with the car ahead. A man named Klingensmith was badly hurt. Dry goods were scattered in every direction, and were taken possession of by the people around. Search warrants brought them back.

....The body of Mr. James McDonald, who is said to have been poisoned through the mistake of Dr. Wm. J Smith of Temperanceville, now in jail, has been exhumed. A post mortem examination will be made, and the stomach and bowels are to be delivered to Prof. Otto Wutz, who is to make an analysis of their contents, to see if any traces of poison can be found.

....The following, if it operates as stated, is a useful piece of information for every family: "In making a mustard plaster one no water whatever, but mix the mustard with the white of an egg, and the result will be a plaster that will draw perfectly, but will not produce a blister even upon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain upon the part."

....On Saturday evening some boys stole a valuable mare from the stable of R. W. Mackey, Jr., & Bro., No. 43 Seventh avenue. Yesterday the animal was sold at the horse market by a man named Burr for $15, and who, it is said, procured the animal from the boys. As the parties are well known, no informations were made, as the man Burr has promised to return the animal.

....To-day will be observed as a day of prayer for colleges. A union prayer meeting of Presbyterian congregations will be held this afternoon at three o'clock in Rev. Dr. Sosvel's church, Wood street, at which special blessings may be invoked upon the higher educational and moral training of the youth, as well as upon the youth themselves, who fill the colleges and institutions of learning in the land.

....Thomas Graham, before Alderman Logan, charges Philip Dunnelly with perjury. Graham alleges that Dunnelly swore falsely in the Noble vs. Pomeroy suit, in which, under oath, he stated that a Mr. J. G. Patterson had told him that Mrs. Pomeroy's character was such as rendered her unfit for the society of respectable people, or words to that effect. Patterson denies the statement, hence Mr. Graham, Mrs. Pomeroy's father, brings the suit.

....Yesterday morning, part of the effects of the famous missing man, Robert Grier, once known as the Cashier of the Nation Trust Company, were sold at Moreland's livery stable by A. J. Pentecost, the well known auctioneer. Many turfmen, and a number of mere curiosity seekers, were present, and bidding was pretty lively and some good prices were obtained. The fancy nag, that was considered a "goer," and was once driven by Robert, was "knocked down" for $250.

....Our local charitable institutions drew $117,807 from the State Treasury during the past year, as follows: Western Pennsylvania Hospital (Dirmont), $30,000; Homeopathic Hospital, $2,500; Penna. Reform School, $44,200; St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, $200; St. Vincent's College, Pittsburgh, $229; Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburgh, $1,879; Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphans' Asylum, $2,387; Home for the Friendless, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, $1,256; Protestant Orphans' Asylum Allegheny, $2,322; Western Penitentiary, $32,842.

....The *Evening Leader* of course tries to wriggle out of that expose, of its hypocritical pretensions of sympathy for the poor, its acts in charging the Relief Society for brief notices that all the other papers published free. The "explanation" given—that the notices were "clearly and properly charged for charge," might seem satisfactory to it, but to the general public, such an excuse is entirely too attenuated, and really makes the matter worse; as for the *Leader's* subsequent supposed-to-be-witty language concerning the GAZETTE's impeccunlosity, we have only to remark that the GAZETTE manages to move along, without levying a tax upon the destitute and suffering poor.

....Jane Drake, a miss of 580 pounds avordupois, having made an information against John Speer, before Deputy Mayor Nellis, of Allegheny, the case was heard before that magistrate yesterday morning. The fair Duke charged Mr. Speer with being too free with his digits. She exhibited herself for ten cents, and gave two sticks of candy as the bargain, and Speer having gained admission, made love to the charming Miss. He missed his mark, however, for she and her man-of-all-work beat him soundly, and then made an information against him. The fair Duke was mulcted in the cost ($4 80) and Speer was discharged. And now Speer charges the fair Duke and her protector with assault and battery, before Alderman Christ.

PERSONAL.

***Recorder Ralph Richardson yesterday took the oath prescribed by the new Constitution.

***Mr. J. Harvey Jones, of the Eighteenth ward, desires to fill the vacancy occasioned in Select Council by the resignation of Mr. Kirk.

***Matthew Simpson, Esq., uncle of the eminent Bishop Simpson, died at the late residence of Mr. J. W. Kennedy, in Allegheny, Tuesday evening, at the advanced age of 98 years. The deceased was at one time a member of the Ohio Senate, and took a leading part in Ohio politics. He was also active in the church of his choice, and gave time, personal effort and money to its advancement. He was remarkable for a retentive memory, which enabled him to recall speeches, sermons, &c., heard half a century ago. In public life he was honored for his talents, and in private life esteemed for his virtues. The funeral services took place last evening, after which the remains were forwarded to Philadelphia for interment.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, January 6, 1874, and Bearing that Date, Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

146,131. Gig Saddle Attachment.—Algeron Gillam, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed December 3, 1873.

146,134. Car Coupling.—Xaver Krapp, Allentown, Pa.; assignee to William Ballief and Sabina Krapp. Application filed December 9, 1873.

146,174. Potato Digger.—Richard B. Evans, Connellsville, Pa. Application filed July 26 1873.

146,176. Flue Cleaner.—Hiram Freeman, Petroleum Centre, Pa.—Case C. Application filed February 28, 1884.

146,177. Flue Cleaner.—Hiram Freeman, Petroleum Centre, Pa.—Case B. Application filed February 28, 1873.

146,178. Flue Cleaner.—Hiram Freeman Petroleum Centre, Pa.—Case A. Application filed February 28, 1873.

146,183. Brush for Applying Blacking to Stoves.—Charles A. Ingles and George W. Pinkerton, Lancaster, Pa. Application filed November 24, 1873.

146,184. Spindle Step.—Barton H. Jenks, Bridesburg, Pa. Application filed September 12, 1873;

146,206. Trace Fastener.—William Rombaugh and James C. Mears, Olivet; Pa. Application filed June 28, 1873.

149,211. Sash Fastener.—John G. Spathelf, Sandusky, Ohio. Application filed September 6, 1873.

146,224. Wheel Harrow.—Elwin Bayles, Massilon, Ohio. Application filed September 17, 1873.

146,230. Top for Carriages.—Jacob Cartow, Jr., Springfield, Ohio, assignor of one half his right to B C. Donovan, same place. Application filed June 7, 1873.

146,233 Alloy for Dental Plates.—Elward Conway, Dayton, Ohio. Application filed June 3, 1843.

146 240. Paper Lining Machine.—Benjamin F. Field, Lebanon, Pa. Application filed May 14, 1873.

147,268. Alterable Sign.—Louis Nielandey, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed December 5, 1873

To-Day

To the highest bidder
That fine business property
No 70 Federal street,
near West Penn Depot, Allegheny.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Episcopal Classical Academy. New term begins Monday next.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 99 Fifth avenue. tf

SUICIDE IN A FIELD.

The Body of a Man Found Near Glenwood Grove with His Throat Cut—The Weapon, a Long Bladed Pocket Knife, Still Sticking in the Wound.

Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a dispatch came to the Mayor's office to the effect that a man had been found in a field near Glenwood with his throat cut. The Coroner was at once notified, and he repaired to the scene, where he found the body of a man named George Arnold, lying along side of the fence in a field adjoining Glenwood Grove, on the Connellsville Railroad, with his throat cut, and a knife sticking in the wound, he evidently, having committed suicide. The deceased, who was a steel melter by trade, was brought from England some years ago by Messrs. Anderson & Woods, in whose employ he had been. It seems that the man for years back had been addicted to intoxicating drinks. Since New Year's, however, he is said to have drank more moderately. Some days ago he seemed to have got under the delusive impression that his friends had all turned against him, and were conspiring to injure him. On Tuesday morning he went to his family physician, Dr. Dally, and complained to him of how his friends were treating him. He also told him that he thought his employers were "going back on him," and he wanted him to see Mr. Anderson, as he believed the firm had discharged him. The doctor went out and came back, and then told him that there was no truth in that, that Messrs. Anderson & Woods liked him as well as ever, and would still retain him in their employ. This seemed to cheer him some, but he was very down-hearted, and appeared to be laboring under a strong depression of spirits. To-day he was seen by his friends, but he acted strangely, though he seemed to express no ill-feeling to any one. On yesterday morning he wandered off, and was not again seen until he was found last evening with his throat cut. The weapon with which he committed the act, was an ordinary large sized pocket knife, with a white bone handle, and a blade about three inches long and a half an inch wide. It seems that he had just jabbed the weapon into his throat, severing the jugular vein, and thus bleeding to death in a short time, without making a very large sized wound. The gash is only about an inch wide, and the knife blade had been thrust in about two inches. Deceased was regarded as a most excellent workman, and seemed to have won around him many friends by his genial manner. He is spoken of as having no equal as a steel melter, whether in liquor or not. Arnold was an Englishman by birth, aged 34 years, and leaves a wife and three children, one of whom has just been born. His family reside at the corner of Magee and Locust streets. His remains were taken to Williams' undertaking establishment on Fifth avenue. Arnold was a man of remarkable physique, being about six feet in height, built in proportion, and weighed about two hundred pounds. Coroner McCallid adjourned the inquest till this evening, at his office, at a quarter to eight o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The matinee of "Fanchon" given by Miss Maggie Mitchell yesterday afternoon was very largely attended, every seat in the house being taken, and standing room, even, being very scarce. Last evening she was greeted by another immense house to witness her last appearance in "Fanchon." This evening she will appear as "Amry" in the beautiful domestic play of "Little Barefoot." Miss Mitchell's popularity is such that seats are pretty hard to get, unless procured at the box office during the day. To-morrow evening abenefit